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ABSTRACT

A collection of descriptions and funding histories of federal student assistance and categorical programs of concern to independent institutions is presented. Designed to be used as a quick-reference guide for public policy deliberations, this is the first report produced by the NAICU Office of Research for the State-National Information Network for Independent Higher Education. Federal student assistance programs described include: Basic Educational Opportunity Grants Program; Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants Program; State Student Incentive Grants Program; College Work-Study Program; Guaranteed Student Loan Program; National Direct Student Loan Program; Graduate and Professional Opportunities Program; the Public Service Education Program; Social Security student benefits; veterans' education benefits; and various other federally-supported fellowships and loan programs. Federal categorical programs described include:community services and continuing education; education information centers; college library assistance; strengthening developing institutions; Upward Bound; Talent Search; and other equipment grants; language training and area studies; vocational education; capitation grants; National Endowment for the Arts; National Endowment for the Humanities; National Science Foundation; and others. (LBH)

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Federal Student Assistance and Categorical Programs

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from the State-National Information Network

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January 1978

FEDERAL STUDENT ASSISTANCE
and
CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS

January 1978

Compiled by

Virginia Fadil
and
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This document is a collection of descriptions and funding histories of federal student assistance and categorical programs which are of concern to independent institutions. Designed to be used as a quick reference guide for public policy deliberations, it is the first report produced by the NAICU Office of Research for the State-National Information Network for Independent Higher Education.

The materials for this document were gathered from various sources including publications of federal agencies, unpublished materials and interviews with federal program officers.

We would like to acknowledge Frank Balz, a doctoral student at George Washington University, who assisted in the research necessary to compile this report. In addition, special thanks go to Susan Richardson, Sandi McGraw, Carolyn Dupree and Karen Prince, NAICU support staff, who devoted many late hours to type drafts of this document in order to meet very tight deadlines.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Acknowledgements

Preface i

Federal Student Assistance Programs

Basic Educational Opportunity Grants Program 3

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants Program 10

State Student Incentive Grants Program 15

College Work-Study Program 24

National Direct Student Loan Program 29

Guaranteed Student Loan Program 35

Graduate and Professional Opportunities Program 38

Fellowships for Domestic Mining and Mineral and Mineral Fuel Conservation 40

Legal Training for the Disadvantaged Fellowships 43

Fellowships to Graduate and Professional Students under the Public Service Education Program (Listed under Federal Categorical Programs below)

Health Professions Graduate Student Loan Insurance Fund 45

Health Professions Student Loan Program 47

Nursing Student Loan Program 49

Nursing Scholarship Program 51

Social Security Student Benefits 53

Veterans' Education Benefits 55

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Page

Federal Categorical Programs

Community Services and Continuing Education 71

Education Information Centers 76

College Library Assistance 78

Strengthening Research Library Resources Program 83

Strengthening Developing Institutions: 85

  Basic Institutional Development Grants

  Advanced Institutional Development Grants

Special Programs for Students from Disadvantaged Backgrounds: 90

  Upward Bound

  Talent Search

  Special Services in College

  Educational Opportunity Centers

  Staff Training

Veterans' Cost-of-Instruction 98

Instructional Equipment Grants 103

Construction, Reconstruction and Renovation of Academic Facilities 109

Cooperative Education 111

Public Service Education Program 115

Graduate and Professional Educational Opportunities (Listed under Federal Student Financial Assistance Programs above)

Legal Training for the Disadvantaged (Listed under Federal Student Financial Assistance Programs above)

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

Page

Federal Categorical Programs (continued)

Mining Fellowships (Listed under Federal Student Financial Assistance Programs above)

Law School Clinical Experience Program 118

State Postsecondary Education Commissions 119

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education 121

Language Training and Area Studies 126

Vocational Education - Curriculum Development 129

Capitation Grants 131

National Endowment for the Arts 133

National Endowment for the Humanities 137

National Science Foundation 140

Evaluation Sheet

PREFACE

This collection of descriptions of federal student assistance and categorical programs grew out of several requests from both institutional representatives and state association executives to the NAICU Research Office to provide them with a description and funding history of federal programs which are of concern to the independent sector. Furthermore, the advisory committee of the State-National Information Network for Independent Higher Education at its first planning meeting in fall 1977 felt that such an endeavor should be one of the first projects that the national office should engage in for this Network. At a more recent meeting, this group recommended that this document be disseminated to all NAICU member institutions as well as state associations.

The purpose of this document is not to provide advice on grantsmanship, nor to cover the whole range of federal agencies that have research and development programs open to colleges and universities. Rather it is to select important federal student assistance and categorical programs that are important to the whole range of independent institutions. Therefore, the emphasis has been given to those programs administered by the Office of Education, although some programs from other federal departments and independent agencies have been included if they met the criteria. This document is designed to be useful as a quick reference guide to federal programs of concern to independent institutions for public policy deliberations.

This catalog is organized into two major sections: federal student assistance programs and federal categorical programs. Each program is described and its funding history is provided including the administration's recommended budget request for fiscal year 1979. In several descriptions, we have provided a breakdown of funds by sector and by state. Much of the information contained here has been compiled from published documents from federal agencies, and other information is from unpublished information. Persons interested in more detailed information should refer to The Catalog of Domestic Assistance available from the Government Printing Office, and The Directory of Selected Federal Programs Offices, Introductory Handbook for Federal Grantsmanship, and Selected Sources from the Association of American Colleges.

Several federal agencies do not have to collect information by sector, nor are records available by institution. In other agencies, records are kept, but are not summarized for several years. In the case of the campus-based student assistance programs, the NAICU Office of Research will have the capacity to produce a comparative analysis by state, by sector and by institutions for next year's publication. In other programs where such data is simply not collected, only more general figures will be available.

It is hoped that this series of descriptions prove useful as a quick reference. In order to evaluate the presentation and kinds of information included here, an evaluation sheet is appended to be completed and mailed to the NAICU Office of Research. Your responses will be carefully considered in the development of future issues.

FEDERAL STUDENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

BASIC EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT (BEOG)

Description of Program:

The Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program[1] provides grants to help qualified undergraduate students finance their postsecondary education. At full funding in 1975-76 and 1976-77, the program provided grants to students of $1,400, less expected family contribution, but not to exceed one-half the cost of attendance. The maximum award in 1978-79 academic year will be $1,600. At full funding, no grant of less than $200 will be paid. In the event that full funding is not achieved, as was the case in the first two years of the program, reduction factors are applied to pro-rate the students entitlement downward based on the existing appropriation.

Basic Grant applications are placed in locations easily accesible to students, who, upon completion, submit the forms to an Office of Education contractor for determination of expected family contribution. After this calculation is made, the contractor will send a multi-copy student eligibility report to students who can then apply to the institution of their choice for financial assistance. Institutions will be provided with Office of Education criteria for determining cost of attendance and a payment schedule based on the appropriation. With this information, institutions will be able to determine the amount of the Basic Grant and begin development of the total student aid package.

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[1] Authorized by the Education Amendments of 1972 and the Education Amendments of 1976 to the Higher Education Act of 1965.

After students enroll, the institution will bill the federal government for the awards made for the Basic Grant Program and will act as a disbursing agent for the Office of Education in making awards to students.[2]

Eligibility:

Basic Grant assistance is available to all eligible undergraduate students who are enrolled in an eligible institution on at least a half-time basis. Participating institutions include colleges and universities, as well as postsecondary vocational, technical and proprietary institutions which meet federal eligibility requirements. Eligibility is limited to four years of undergraduate studies, but may be extended to five years under special circumstances specified by law.[3]

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[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), p. 56.

[3] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation; Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), pp. 211-212.

Funding History:

Federal Funding of the BEOG Program
1973-1979

Year	Appropriation
1973	$122,100,000
1974	475,000,000
1975	666,000,000
1976	1,325,800,000[4]
1977	1,903,900,000
1978	2,160,000,000[5]
1979	$2,177,000,000[6]

Institutional Allowances for BEOG:

Institutional allowances, provided for in the 1976 Education Amendments to institutions of higher education, are recommended for funding for the first time in 1979. These allowances to institutions are to be used to increase consumer information dissemination for prospective and enrolled students, and interim validation activities, while broader and supporting quality control initiatives are underway.[7]

Federal Funding of Institutional Allowances for BEOG Program
1977-1979

Year	Appropriation
1977	$0
1978	0
1979	$ 9,500,000

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[4] Ibid., p. 211.

[5] Higher Education and National Affairs (November 11, 1977), p. 2.

[6] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

[7] Ibid.

Distribution of BEOG Funding by Institutional Type and Control, 1976-1977

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions	% of Total	Total Authorization	% of Total
Public	1,818	27%	$ 993,035,417	67%
Universities	376	21	540,405,183	54
Other 4-Year	195	9	100,044,382	10
2-Year	1,125	62	347,965,630	35
1-Year but under 2-Yrs.	44	2	3,673,714	0
6-Month but under 1-Yr.	78	4	946,508	0
Private, Non-Profit	1,891	29%	$ 364,358,687	25%
Universities	276	4	132,830,657	36
Other 4-Year	979	15	192,524,751	53
2-Year	517	52	37,673,602	10
1-Year but under 2-Yrs.	38	27	797,273	0
6-Month but under 1-Yr.	81	2	532,404	0
Private, Profit-Making	2,259	34%	$ 126,478,241	9%
Universities	22	1	870,101	1
Other 4-Year	42	2	5,315,501	4
2-Year	557	25	44,053,460	35
1-Year but under 2-Yrs.	258	11	23,860,834	19
6-Mnth but under 1-Yr.	1,380	61	52,378,345	41
All Other	649	10%	$ 200	0%
Total	6,617	100%	$1,483,872,545	101%

Source: Data from Institutional Agreement and Authorization Report, September 17, 1977. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Student Financial Aid.

Total Authorization for BEOG Funding by Institutional Control by State, 1976-1977

State	Public		Independent		Proprietary		Total	
Alaska	$ 413,624	79%	$ 91,700	18%	$ 16,858	3%	$ 522,182	100%[8]
Alabama	22,838,038	67	9,376,247	27	2,011,150	6	34,225,435	100
Arizona	13,639,576	79	413,525	2	3,154,073	18	17,207,174	99
Arkansas	11,927,924	78	2,875,921	19	507,314	3	15,311,159	100
California	96,904,026	74	15,875,455	12	17,598,490	13	130,378,071	99[9]
Colorado	13,467,977	83	991,630	6	1,803,920	11	16,263,527	100
Connecticut	6,889,483	62	3,088,957	28	1,209,880	11	11,188,320	101
Delaware	2,167,279	77	356,665	13	308,689	11	2,832,633	101
District of Columbia	2,077,938	25	4,553,664	55	1,614,678	20	8,246,280	100
Florida	36,651,600	78	8,246,024	18	1,883,163	4	46,780,787	100
Georgia	18,515,968	65	8,214,526	29	1,887,901	7	28,618,395	101
Hawaii	2,359,095	78	432,904	14	218,977	7	3,010,976	99
Idaho	3,199,393	88	405,220	11	21,200	1	3,625,813	100
Illinois	41,073,159	63	19,459,319	30	4,345,485	7	64,877,963	100
Indiana	14,695,513	60	5,273,158	21	4,673,173	19	24,641,844	100
Iowa	8,462,245	56	6,222,433	41	396,596	3	15,081,274	100
Kansas	9,849,413	64	4,379,663	29	1,113,523	7	15,342,599	100
Kentucky	14,352,595	63	5,311,595	23	2,970,756	13	22,634,946	99
Louisiana	25,615,523	78	3,637,840	11	3,722,830	11	32,976,193	100
Maine	4,784,518	71	1,506,059	22	490,067	7	6,780,644	100
Maryland	19,519,990	85	2,812,614	12	738,019	3	23,070,623	100
Massachusetts	19,004,322	48	17,713,668	44	3,194,312	8	39,912,302	100
Michigan	43,799,326	77	10,057,149	18	2,844,381	5	56,700,856	100
Minnesota	20,305,133	74	5,522,763	20	1,571,727	6	27,399,623	100
Mississippi	25,092,806	84	4,169,358	14	733,919	2	29,996,083	100

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[8] Variations from 100 percent due to rounding error unless otherwise noted.

[9] $100 was authorized for institutions in other categories in both California and Pennsylvania.

Total Authorization for BEOG Funding by Institutional Control by State, 1975-1977 (continued)

State	Public		Independent		Proprietary		Total	
Missouri	$20,087,757	68%	$ 7,138,053	24%	$ 2,344,986	8%	$29,570,796	100%
Montana	3,882,125	83	571,032	12	226,456	5	4,679,613	100
Nebraska	6,493,371	69	2,148,216	23	747,112	8	9,388,699	100
Nevada	1,703,791	83	72,003	4	271,229	13	2,047,023	100
New Hampshire	2,665,173	56	1,832,936	39	234,256	6	4,732,365	100
New Jersey	26,376,583	69	6,832,853	18	5,214,556	14	38,423,992	100
New Mexico	10,042,006	85	1,219,051	10	534,767	5	11,795,824	100
New York	108,544,610	63	42,507,420	25	20,075,587	12	171,127,617	100
North Carolina	26,714,003	66	12,286,108	30	1,417,363	4	40,417,474	100
North Dakota	4,114,913	81	779,856	15	213,208	4	5,107,977	100
Ohio	36,331,788	68	12,546,816	24	4,490,447	8	53,369,051	100
Oklahoma	19,008,018	80	3,435,487	15	1,209,099	5	23,652,604	100
Oregon	13,827,733	83	1,904,254	11	1,001,875	6	16,733,862	100
Pennsylvania	39,851,399	57	19,792,845	28	10,033,362	14	69,677,706	99
Puerto Rico	27,647,344	32	56,316,754	66	1,720,940	2	85,685,038	100
Rhode Island	3,758,713	55	2,407,517	35	648,524	10	6,814,754	100
South Carolina	12,734,751	55	8,580,245	37	2,038,631	9	23,353,627	101
South Dakota	5,266,370	70	1,977,511	26	288,060	4	7,531,941	100
Tennessee	17,972,102	56	11,116,421	35	2,802,726	6	31,891,249	100
Texas	58,044,798	74	14,908,437	19	5,835,459	7	78,788,694	100
Utah	5,312,645	90	216,638	4	349,224	6	5,878,507	100
Vermont	2,279,120	62	1,359,036	37	64,363	2	3,702,519	101
Virginia	17,134,511	71	5,055,533	21	1,919,003	8	24,109,047	100
Washington	14,957,883	77	2,797,010	14	1,652,937	9	19,407,830	100
West Virginia	6,538,907	72	1,825,057	20	756,558	8	9,120,522	100
Wisconsin	20,994,231	81	3,743,541	14	1,259,823	5	25,997,595	100
Wyoming	1,461,361	94	0	0	96,609	6	1,557,970	100

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[10] Ibid.

Total Authorization for BEOG Funding by Institutional Control by State, 1975-1977 (continued)

State	Public		Independent		Proprietary		Total	
American Samoa	$ 26,901	100%	$ 0	0%	$ 0	0%	$ 26,901	100%
Guam	858,792	100	0	0	0	0	858,792	100
Misc. Pacific Is.	584,899	100	0	0	0	0	584,899	100
Virgin Islands	212,355	100	0	0	0	0	212,355	100
Total	$993,035,417	67%	$364,358,687	25%	$126,478,241	9%	$1,483,872,545	101%

Source: Data from Institutional Agreement and Authorization Report, September 17, 1977, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Student Financial Aid.

SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANT (SEOG)

Description of Program:

The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants Program[1] was initiated on July 1, 1973 at the time the Educational Opportunity Grants program lapsed. Under this program, federal grants provide financial assistance to high school graduates of exceptional financial need to enable them to attend college. The grants are made directly to institutions of postsecondary education, which select students for the awards. Grants awarded to students shall not exceed $1,500 per year or one half of the total amount of student aid provided by the institution; that is, every grant must be matched by the institution or from public or private scholarships. Students may receive grants for four academic years and the total awarded may not exceed $4,000.

Allotments to states are based on the number of full-time higher education students and full-time equivalent of part-time students in a state compared with the total such enrollment in the U.S. Allocations to institutions within a state are made on the basis of approved institutional applications.[2]

Eligibility:

Supplemental Grant assistance is limited to students who have been accepted as undergraduates who maintain satisfactory progress, and who are enrolled at least half-time. Awards are limited to students who would be financially unable to pursue a program of study at such an institution without this type grant.[3]

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[1] Authorized by the Education Amendments of 1972 and the Education Amendments of 1976 to the Higher Education Act of 1965.

[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), p. 24.

Funding History:

Federal Funding of the SEOG Program
1974-1979

Year	Appropriation
1974	$210,300,000
1975	240,300,000
1976	240,093,000[4]
1977	250,093,000
1978	270,093,000[5]
1979	$270,093,000[6]

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[3] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Office of Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation, Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), p. 219.

[4] Ibid, p. 218.

[5] Higher Education and National Affairs (November 11, 1977), p. 2.

[6] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

Distribution of SEOG Funding by Institutional Type and Control
1974-1978

Type of Institution	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.
Public	$130,272,654	62%	$127,303,393	60%	$142,960,549	59%	$138,181,940	58%	$134,646,960	54%
Universities	79,736,593	38	79,917,154	38	86,984,184	36	84,055,156	35	81,814,633	33
Four-Year	15,134,305	7	15,763,757	7	19,540,692	8	17,907,816	7	18,535,086	7
Two-Year	32,924,506	16	29,336,159	14	33,361,341	14	33,221,022	14	31,729,307	13
Voc-Tech.	2,477,250	1	2,286,323	1	3,074,332	1	2,997,946	1	2,567,934	1
Independent	$ 68,140,821	32%	$ 69,060,547	33%	$ 80,621,544	34%	$ 82,219,037	34%	$ 93,458,824	37%
Universities	25,176,543	12	26,517,096	13	32,297,682	13	33,453,156	14	40,688,228	16
Four-Year	36,765,339	17	36,959,740	18	41,859,424	17	42,009,381	17	45,640,810	18
Two-Year	6,198,939	3	5,583,711	3	6,464,438	3	6,756,500	3	7,129,786	3
Proprietary	$ 11,800,137	6%	$ 13,933,076	7%	$ 16,714,908	7%	$ 19,688,842	8%	$ 21,862,750	9%
TOTAL	$210,213,612	100%	$210,297,016	100%	$240,297,001	100%	$240,089,819	100%	$249,968,534	100%

Source: Data from Robert R. Coates, Chief, Financial Management Section, Division of Program Operations, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Obligations for SEOG Funding by State
1974-1977

State	1974	1975	1976	1977
Alabama	$3,280,148	$3,553,381	$3,546,644	$3,857,518
Alaska	272,872	389,315	352,831	273,036
Arizona	1,742,842	2,471,011	2,832,805	2,814,900
Arkansas	1,404,695	1,389,858	1,235,159	1,206,316
California	23,201,591	26,353,332	26,834,626	27,156,314
Colorado	2,713,925	3,774,200	3,735,429	3,698,553
Connecticut	2,459,504	2,845,245	3,033,790	3,076,218
Delaware	568,134	619,429	585,579	532,835
District of Columbia	1,435,879	1,678,043	1,721,040	1,699,294
Florida	5,011,315	5,574,464	5,698,208	6,067,998
Georgia	2,961,468	3,615,831	3,518,671	3,549,109
Hawaii	731,102	854,018	824,145	801,586
Idaho	807,340	752,670	711,395	739,870
Illinois	10,264,971	11,511,584	10,951,508	10,619,644
Indiana	4,499,967	5,182,117	5,291,454	5,228,409
Iowa	3,514,321	3,524,782	3,546,294	3,938,443
Kansas	2,432,820	2,429,904	2,559,818	2,456,285
Kentucky	2,459,776	2,587,887	2,545,460	2,580,306
Louisiana	3,380,432	3,468,245	3,021,510	2,504,324
Maine	4,117,104	4,555,425	4,482,812	4,188,038
Maryland	3,443,446	4,159,838	4,228,809	4,713,029
Massachusetts	8,287,816	10,066,458	10,045,284	11,142,004
Michigan	8,542,452	10,871,735	11,024,758	10,496,905
Minnesota	6,479,860	7,109,476	7,122,172	7,674,027
Mississippi	3,014,433	3,110,514	2,771,988	2,845,774
Missouri	3,917,734	4,447,366	4,256,669	4,358,509
Montana	657,242	730,826	743,074	687,206
Nebraska	1,479,328	1,565,101	1,514,083	1,450,459
Nevada	274,696	445,394	436,994	479,186
New Hampshire	1,366,850	1,597,020	1,913,378	2,525,781
New Jersey	4,637,223	5,125,990	4,904,629	4,759,682
New Mexico	1,326,078	2,411,649	2,214,007	2,217,242
New York	16,776,793	18,347,342	18,524,570	19,101,557
North Carolina	4,888,297	5,462,875	5,197,043	5,443,219
North Dakota	1,545,331	1,943,661	1,911,555	1,872,308
Ohio	8,879,215	9,306,649	9,345,938	9,631,619
Oklahoma	2,422,609	2,666,275	2,461,358	2,701,815
Oregon	3,523,292	4,392,542	4,948,590	5,453,843
Pennsylvania	9,351,464	9,880,227	9,994,428	11,408,207
Rhode Island	1,098,792	1,342,085	1,348,642	1,668,134
South Carolina	2,166,194	2,470,717	2,377,404	2,721,091
South Dakota	1,520,294	1,676,399	1,629,578	1,652,906

Obligations for SEOG Funding by State
1974-1977 (continued)

State	1974	1975	1976	1977
Tennessee	$3,627,289	$3,929,296	$3,867,413	$4,019,162
Texas	9,569,706	10,179,511	10,035,352	10,883,970
Utah	1,618,475	1,873,456	1,693,738	1,528,112
Vermont	1,604,083	2,464,724	2,641,394	2,949,951
Virginia	3,372,398	3,925,729	3,787,533	3,809,724
Washington	4,601,442	5,842,722	6,499,438	6,425,730
West Virginia	1,663,521	1,758,523	1,826,780	1,905,341
Wisconsin	7,902,931	9,587,003	9,490,204	10,038,789
Wyoming	417,858	411,584	406,723	439,829
Guam	37,168	33,855	46,992	62,691
Puerto Rico	3,000,222	4,008,720	3,831,965	3,724,015
Virgin Islands	25,262	24,997	21,339	22,612
Total	$210,300,000	$240,300,000	$240,093,000	$247,803,417

Source: Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook, pp. 124-163, for 1974, 1975, and 1976 data. 1977 data from SEOG Report No. 78-1 (May, 1977), U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education, Bureau of Student Financial Assistance.

STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANTS (SSIG)

Description of Program:

The State Student Incentive Grants program[1] is designed to encourage states to develop or expand programs of grant aid to help undergraduate students with "substantial financial need" who attend eligible postsecondary institutions. The SSIG program is a 50-50 cost-sharing (state-federal) program under which federal funds are allotted/realloted to the states based on a formula reflecting current student attendance patterns. If a state does not use its current allotment, funds are reallocated to other states. Disbursements are made directly from the federal government to the states and from the states to postsecondary institutions on behalf of students. While states are responsible for the selection of grant recipients, selection criteria are subject to review by the Commissioner, and individual student grants are limited to $1,500 per academic year. A state may employ any distribution procedure that falls within the overall scope of the statute.

States are required to administer the funds through a single state agency, with no federal allowance for administrative costs. To ensure maintenance of effort, state matching for initial student awards must be in excess of the amounts the state spent for grants two fiscal years prior to the initiation of aid under the SSIG program.[2]

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[1] Authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972 and the Education Amendments of 1976.

In September 1975, Joseph D. Boyd of the National Association of State Scholarship/Grant Programs reported that the level of state funding for student aid had risen dramatically over the years SSIG program had been in effect. Boyd's estimates for FY 1976 show a rise of 13.1 percent over the previous year compared to a rise of 10.9 percent a year earlier, suggesting that states are making an attempt to keep up with the rate of inflation.

Eligibility:

Fifty-six states and territories are eligible for grants under the SSIG program. Grant assistance is limited to students with substantial financial need. Under the definition of "substantial financial need," states have a wide latitude in their selection of grant recipients. Students from both low and middle incomes may receive grants under this definition. Students in all four undergraduate classes were eligible for State Student Incentive Grants in 1977.[3]

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[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), p. 59.

[3] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Office of Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation, Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), p. 225.

Funding History:

Funding of the SSIG Program
1974-1979[4]

Year	Appropriation
1974	$19,000,000
1975	20,000,000
1976	44,000,000
1977	60,000,000
1978	63,750,000[5]
1979	$76,750,000

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[4] Joseph D. Boyd, Ninth Annual Survey: State Scholarship and Grant Programs, National Association of State Scholarship Programs (October 1977), p. 1.

[5] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

Percentage Distribution of SSIG Funding by Institutional Type and Control 1974-1976

Control and Type	1974	1975	1976
Public	48.3%	44.4%	50.0%
Four-Year	(35.4)	(36.1)	(38.4)
Two-Year	(12.9)	(8.3)	(11.6)
Private	49.9	53.0	47.3
Four-Year	(48.3)	(51.5)	(45.0)
Two-Year	(1.6)	(1.5)	(2.3)
Proprietary	1.4	2.3	2.0
Other	0.4	0.3	0.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 1974 and 1975 data from Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), p. 60. 1976 data from U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Student Financial Assistance; State Student Incentive Grant Program unpublished data. 1976 data is based on responses from 51 of the 54 participating states or territories (98.9% of the funding).

Obligations for SSIG Funding by State
1974-1977

State	1974	1975	1976	1977
Alabama	$ 0	$ 262,149	$ 663,796	$ 894,807
Alaska	0	0	58,776	70,632
Arizona	0	0	642,553	893,608
Arkansas	0	110,937	236,929	325,000
California	3,215,886	3,137,300	6,887,231	9,634,230
Colorado	301,254	281,241	591,218	785,923
Connecticut	305,617	289,587	611,280	762,923
Delaware	56,841	61,554	149,989	160,563
District of Columbia	0	166,026	344,864	436,594
Florida	606,744	598,953	1,307,521	1,789,501
Georgia	329,254	312,363	773,331	1,061,597
Hawaii	0	88,087	180,753	233,768
Idaho	0	50,753	145,592	194,030
Illinois	1,137,567	1,061,638	2,208,568	2,963,935
Indiana	469,773	426,405	941,034	1,141,107
Iowa	255,314	232,852	476,398	622,719
Kansas	251,578	230,165	481,058	649,970
Kentucky	252,358	235,997	521,900	714,356
Louisiana	0	279,528	617,865	811,654
Maine	80,629	76,965	159,086	217,513
Maryland	364,316	377,707	765,154	1,034,991
Massachusetts	752,932	709,210	1,514,561	2,034,720
Michigan	961,211	910,257	1,898,638	2,552,214
Minnesota	368,601	347,909	843,024	1,099,128
Mississippi	0	170,139	355,625	522,081
Missouri	440,560	411,637	832,891	1,172,824
Montana	0	56,463	127,434	164,940
Nebraska	154,055	140,701	311,759	395,312
Nevada	0	0	113,904	191,385
New Hampshire	0	0	149,917	207,757
New Jersey	561,891	544,091	1,175,682	1,542,160
New Mexico	0	0	100,000	281,422
New York	1,989,265	1,930,370	3,950,305	5,906,465
North Carolina	0	422,966	964,321	1,289,891
North Dakota	69,527	62,769	120,529	153,682
Ohio	912,808	847,493	1,721,446	2,495,864
Oklahoma	285,031	268,389	597,999	881,522
Oregon	287,473	281,982	580,136	742,459
Pennsylvania	879,800	941,027	1,919,945	2,495,864
Rhode Island	116,606	117,450	245,482	326,103
South Carolina	218,882	205,605	481,819	730,958
South Dakota	67,322	56,529	117,764	162,699

Obligations for SSIG Funding by State
1974-1977 (continued)

State	1974	1975	1976	1977
Tennessee	$ 343,520	$ 320,156	726,544	959,381
Texas	1,140,511	1,075,742	2,308,470	3,183,678
Utah	168,466	171,451	334,770	439,036
Vermont	59,927	59,038	113,172	144,774
Virginia	315,689	411,816	897,176	1,232,897
Washington	450,389	425,032	869,664	1,173,325
West Virginia	148,272	145,315	300,926	389,703
Wisconsin	508,053	471,476	969,834	1,270,811
Wyoming	0	31,350	55,840	50,640
American Samoa	1,953	0	3,332	3,416
Trust Territory	261	0	620	3,540
Guam	0	0	0	18,838
Puerto Rico	175,795	179,812	360,094	546,020
Virgin Islands	4,069	3,618	7,681	10,306
Total	$19,000,000	$20,000,000	$44,000,000	$60,175,236

Source: Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook, pp. 124-163 for 1974, 1975, and 1975 data. 1977 data from Joseph D. Boyd, p. 3.

Percentage Distribution of SSIG Funding by Institutional Control, by Program, and by State -- 1977

State	Percentage of Total Funding	
	Public	Independent
Alabama	61.0%	39.0%
Alaska	95.0	5.0
Arizona	90.0	10.0
Arkansas	62.0	38.0
California		
State Scholarships	17.0	83.0
College Opportunity Grants	75.0	25.0
Occup. Training Grants	15.0	85.0
Colorado		
Student Grants	100.0	.0
Student Incentive Grants	93.0	7.0
Connecticut		
State Scholarships	30.0	70.0
Higher Ed. Grants	43.0	57.0
Supplemental Grants	49.0	51.0
Contractual Students	.0	100.0
Delaware		
Higher Ed. Scholarships	25.0	75.0
Incentive Grants	63.0	37.0
District of Columbia	40.0	60.0
Florida	58.0	42.0
Georgia	70.0	30.0
Hawaii	90.0	10.0
Idaho	61.0	39.0
Illinois	36.0	64.0
Indiana		
State Scholarships	55.0	45.0
Grants	76.0	24.0
Freedom of Choice Grants	.0	100.0
Iowa		
State Scholarships	47.0	53.0
Tuition Grants	.0	100.0
Voc./Tech. Grants	100.0	.0
Kansas		
State Scholarships	80.0	20.0
Tuition Grants	.0	100.0
Kentucky	43.0	57.0
Louisiana	83.0	17.0
Maine		
Tuition Equilization Grants	.0	100.0
Voc./Tech. Grants	100.0	.0
Maryland	67.0	33.0

Percentage Distribution of SSIG Funding by Institutional Control, by Program, and by State -- 1977 (continued)

State	Percentage of Total Funding	
	Public	Independent
Massachusetts		
General Scholarships	26.0%	74.0%
Nursing Awards	10.0	90.0
Special Ed. Awards	10.0	90.0
Consortium Awards	.0	100.0
Private Non-Degree Awards	.0	100.0
Michigan		
State Scholarships	65.0	35.0
Tuition Grants	.0	100.0
Minnesota		
State Scholarships	42.0	58.0
Grants	60.0	40.0
Mississippi	75.0	25.0
Missouri	30.0	70.0
Montana	91.0	9.0
Nebraska	72.0	28.0
Nevada	75.0	25.0
New Hampshire	60.0	40.0
New Jersey		
State Scholarships	59.0	41.0
Ed. Incentive Grants	74.0	26.0
Ed. Opportunity Grants	83.0	17.0
Tuition Aid Grants	.0	100.0
County College Grants	80.0	20.0
Public College Grants	100.0	.0
New Mexico	64.0	36.0
New York		
Tuition Assist. Program	59.0	41.0
Regents Scholarships	56.0	44.0
North Carolina	50.0	50.0
North Dakota	60.0	40.0
Ohio	55.0	45.0
Oklahoma	58.0	42.0
Oregon		
Need Grants	78.0	22.0
Cash Awards	65.0	35.0
Pennsylvania	40.0	60.0
Rhode Island		
State Scholarships	32.0	68.0
Nursing Awards	67.0	33.0
Business Ed. Awards	.0	100.0
War Orphans	71.0	29.0
Need Based Program	50.0	50.0

Percentage Distribution of SSIG Funding
by Institutional Control, by Program, and by State -- 1977 (continued)

State	Percentage of Total Funding	
	Public	Independent
South Carolina	.0%	100.0%
South Dakota	55.0	45.0
Tennessee	39.0	61.0
Texas		
Tuition Equalization Grants	.0	100.0
Student Incentive Grants	.0	100.0
Public Ed. Incentive Grants	100.0	.0
Utah	80.0	20.0
Vermont	57.0	43.0
Virginia	70.0	30.0
Washington	79.0	21.0
West Virginia	48.0	52.0
Wisconsin		
Higher Ed. Grants	82.0	18.0
Tuition Grants	.0	100.0
Indian Students Grants	82.0	18.0
Wyoming	100.0	.0
American Samoa	60.0	40.0
Guam	68.0	32.0
Puerto Rico	30.0	70.0
Trust Territory	75.0	25.0
Virgin Islands	55.0	45.0
All States/Territories	45.3%	54.7%

Source: Joseph D. Boyd, Ninth Annual Survey: State Scholarship and Grant Programs, National Association of State Scholarship Programs (October 1977), pp. 9-10.

COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM (CW-S)

Description of Program:

The objective of the College Work-Study Program[1] is to stimulate and promote the part-time employment of students attending institutions of postsecondary education, particularly those with great financial need. This program provides grants to institutions for partial reimbursement of wages paid to students working on-campus or off-campus in public or non-profit organizations. The grants cover 80 percent of the wages and the remainder is paid by the institution, employer or some other donor.

Two percent of the appropriation is reserved for Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Special awards are also made to institutions which submit separate applications to provide work-study assistance to students who reside in and attend eligible institutions outside of American Samoa or the Trust Territories. The remainder is allotted among the 50 states and the District of Columbia on the basis of the number of each, compared with the total in all 51, of: (a) full-time higher education students; (b) high school graduates; and (c) related children under 18 living in families with incomes of less than $3,000. Allocations to institutions within a state are based on approved applications.[2]

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[1] Authorized by Title IV-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended by the Education Amendments of 1976.

[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), p. 17.

Eligibility:

Students who are enrolled at least half-time as a graduate, undergraduate, or vocational student in an approved postsecondary education institution may apply. In fiscal year 1975, six percent of the funds were awarded to graduate students while 94 percent went to undergraduate or vocational students. The financial aid officer will determine the student's eligibility, the number of hours per week he or she may work on the following criteria: (1) financial need; (2) class schedule; and (3) health and academic progress.[3]

Funding History:

Federal Funding of the College Work-Study Program
1973-1979

Year	Appropriation
1973	$270,200,000
1974	270,200,000
1975	420,000,000
1976	390,000,000[4]
1977	390,000,000
1978	435,000,000[5]
1979	$450,000,000[6]

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[3] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare HEW Factsheet (O.E. 78-17907).

[4] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Office of Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation, Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), p. 228.

[5] Higher Education and National Affairs (November 11, 1977), p. 2.

[6] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget

Distribution of College Work-Study Funding by Institutional Type and Control

1974-1978

	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
Type of Institution	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.
Public	$178,767,773	66%	$180,375,916	67%	$284,232,537	68%	$263,312,076	68%	$254,748,388	65%
Universities	102,263,197	57	105,969,275	59	163,936,027	58	152,089,938	58	152,254,652	60
Four-Year	21,326,425	12	20,410,466	11	33,738,955	12	30,473,472	12	30,778,549	12
Two-Year	49,561,376	28	48,615,644	27	76,913,454	27	71,991,334	27	64,037,063	25
Voc.-Tech.	5,616,775	3	5,380,531	3	9,644,101	3	8,757,332	3	7,678,124	3
Independent	$ 82,511,154	31%	$ 80,608,309	30%	$124,973,454	30%	$118,998,255	31%	$126,819,675	33%
Universities	34,262,879	42	33,607,322	42	55,226,465	44	54,244,048	46	59,633,840	47
Four-Year	40,031,243	49	39,263,754	49	59,534,744	48	54,909,377	46	57,724,492	46
Two-Year	8,217,032	10	7,737,233	10	10,212,245	8	9,844,830	8	9,461,343	7
Proprietary	$ 8,367,391	3%	$ 8,714,149	3%	$ 9,698,261	2%	$ 6,988,054	2%	$ 7,548,748	2%
Total	$269,646,318	100%	$269,698,374	100%	$418,904,252	100%	$389,298,385	100%	$389,116,811	100%

Source: Data from Robert R. Coates, Chief; Financial Management Section, Division of Program Operations, Office of Education; Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Obligations for College Work-Study Funding by State
1974-1977

State	1974	1975	1976	1977
Alabama	$ 5,802,379	$ 8,781,691	$ 7,726,557	$ 7,698,070
Alaska	328,147	675,975	538,209	405,893
Arizona	2,501,650	4,154,070	3,897,543	3,700,935
Arkansas	3,357,696	4,310,404	3,967,807	4,008,687
California	24,470,621	36,780,213	35,124,068	33,606,022
Colorado	3,528,615	6,452,037	5,713,618	5,509,994
Connecticut	2,952,771	4,544,144	4,258,713	4,216,608
Delaware	622,973	834,574	974,703	909,567
District of Columbia	1,879,027	2,554,264	2,465,858	2,572,928
Florida	7,377,272	11,729,676	11,020,564	11,111,908
Georgia	6,390,308	8,411,559	8,723,038	8,602,795
Hawaii	1,093,507	1,440,904	1,379,785	1,295,220
Idaho	929,822	1,351,015	1,476,413	1,593,128
Illinois	13,720,581	20,019,557	16,830,645	15,948,910
Indiana	5,402,896	8,240,277	7,633,776	7,288,170
Iowa	3,925,939	4,928,767	4,502,002	4,952,009
Kansas	2,847,222	4,146,714	3,809,314	3,573,868
Kentucky	4,772,275	7,000,374	6,606,606	6,470,275
Louisiana	6,076,438	8,065,043	8,781,005	7,678,150
Maine	2,726,098	5,757,424	4,844,774	4,493,625
Maryland	4,036,470	6,334,934	5,927,448	5,807,984
Massachusetts	11,391,785	21,783,714	19,193,506	21,654,526
Michigan	9,583,917	14,416,675	13,597,221	13,150,945
Minnesota	6,295,407	9,677,442	8,880,609	9,053,923
Mississippi	4,885,174	6,699,926	6,200,577	6,347,779
Missouri	5,425,768	7,982,424	7,452,108	7,583,304
Montana	2,100,797	2,790,928	2,393,623	2,198,251
Nebraska	2,022,807	2,687,038	2,497,797	2,457,625
Nevada	450,254	754,320	717,013	758,457
New Hampshire	1,513,875	3,569,857	3,303,684	3,156,720
New Jersey	6,229,968	8,791,035	8,862,874	9,160,753
New Mexico	1,798,513	4,174,311	3,645,121	3,875,357
New York	19,263,427	30,493,973	28,518,520	28,832,630
North Carolina	8,181,440	10,486,844	9,711,619	9,595,992
North Dakota	1,314,528	2,369,232	2,098,723	1,990,009
Ohio	11,059,161	16,695,109	15,497,008	15,642,816
Oklahoma	3,522,127	5,309,538	4,790,314	5,097,801
Oregon	3,923,669	9,980,373	9,113,820	8,571,370
Pennsylvania	12,090,662	18,327,007	16,775,042	16,920,185
Rhode Island	1,150,241	2,545,491	2,119,613	2,380,445
South Carolina	4,483,023	6,183,702	5,846,099	5,944,456
South Dakota	1,185,126	3,278,732	2,891,067	2,939,218

Obligations for College Work-Study Funding by State
1974-1977 (continued)

State	1974	1975	1976	1977
Tennessee	$ 5,964,544	$ 8,364,524	$ 7,657,103	$ 7,479,313
Texas	14,207,485	22,207,436	20,647,169	20,748,985
Utah	1,714,341	2,433,309	2,246,576	2,280,254
Vermont	748,699	3,916,365	3,608,528	2,911,997
Virginia	5,605,999	8,313,827	7,760,613	7,757,626
Washington	4,666,872	8,702,905	8,159,652	8.063.832
West Virginia	2,934,188	3,734,268	3,480,745	3,299,183
Wisconsin	7,240,035	9,594,655	8,185,877	8,026,872
Wyoming	564,253	906,744	755,407	641,308
American Samoa	0	0	0	0
Trust Territory	0	0	0	0
Guam	320,904	438,341	460,176	463,198
Puerto Rico	3,534,464	5,827,249	6,679,959	6,163,927
Virgin Islands	83,840	50,000	49,800	31,046
Total	$270,220,000	$420,000,000	$390,000,000	$386,629,849

Source: Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook, pp. 124-163 for 1974, 1975, and 1976 data. 1977 data from WS Report No. 78-1 (May 1977) Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Student Financial Assistance.

NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOANS

Description:

The National Direct Student Loan program[1] allocates funds to postsecondary institutions for the purpose of making long-term, low-interest loans to students with financial need. These loans are to provide lower-income students with an additional source of funds for access to postsecondary education and to help provide middle-income students with another source of funds to finance their education from a broader range of institutions. These loans compliment other forms of student financial assistance.[2]

Allotments to states are based on the number of full-time higher education students in a state compared with the total such enrollments in the U.S. Allocations to institutions within a state are on the basis of approved applications. These grants to the institutions make up 90 percent of the loan fund with 10 percent contributed by the institution. Institutions can apply for federal loans to meet their share of the fund.[3]

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[1] Authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), p. 247.

[3] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), p. 9.

Eligibility:

National Direct Student Loans are limited to students who are enrolled at least half-time in a participating postsecondary institution and who need a loan to meet their educational expenses. Students who are enrolled in a vocational program or who have completed less than two years of a program leading to a bachelor's degree may borrow up to $2,500. An undergraduate who has already completed two years of study toward a bachelor's degree may borrow up to $5,000. (This total includes any amount borrowed under NDSL during the first two years of study.) Up to $10,000, including the amount borrowed under NDSL for undergraduate study, may be borrowed for graduate study.

Repayment begins nine months after a student leaves school and may continue for up to 10 years until the loan is repaid. During the repayment period, three percent interest is charged on the unpaid balance of the loan principal.[4]

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[4] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare HEW Factsheet (OE 78-17907).

Funding History:

Federal Funding of the NDSL Program
1973-1979

Year	Appropriation[5]
1973	$293,000,000[6]
1974	298,000,000
1975	329,440,000
1976	331,960,000[7]
1977	323,220,000
1978	325,660,000[8]
1979	$304,400,000[9]

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[5] Appropriation includes contributions to loan funds, loans to institutions, and federal payments to reimburse institutions for teacher/military cancellations.

[6] Of this amount $269,400,000 was available for use in FY 1973; $23,600,000 was mandated for FY 1974.

[7] Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education, p. 246.

[8] Higher Education and National Affairs (November 11, 1977), p. 2.

[9] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

Distribution of National Direct Student Loan Program Funding by Institutional Type and Control, 1974-1978

	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
Type of Institution	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.
Public	$154,443,910	54%	$151,182,788	53%	$168,705,674	53%	$160,285,620	50%	$147,646,816	48%
Universities	111,697,174	72	111,428,048	74	122,922,848	73	118,582,386	74	119,237,446	81
Four-Year	18,800,908	12	17,372,821	11	20,668,804	12	17,728,410	11	14,697,757	10
Two-Year	22,701,379	15	21,562,812	14	23,942,376	14	22,831,340	14	12,977,764	9
Voc./Tech.	1,244,449	1	819,107	1	1,171,646	1	1,143,484	1	733,849	0
Independent	$109,966,046	38%	$105,335,520	37%	$115,271,196	36%	$118,024,860	37%	$120,740,212	39%
Universities	54,886,070	50	54,787,702	52	60,948,441	53	66,569,083	56	73,243,914	61
Four-Year	48,853,030	44	44,690,848	42	47,955,007	42	46,174,215	39	43,089,097	36
Two-Year	6,226,946	6	5,856,970	6	6,367,748	5	5,281,562	4	4,407,201	4
Proprietary	$ 21,439,806	8%	$ 29,480,357	10%	$ 36,789,176	11%	$ 42,688,155	13%	$ 41,966,498	14%
Total	$285,849,762	100%	$285,998,665	100%	$ 320,766,046	100%	$320,998,635	100%	$310,353,526	101%

Source: Data from Robert R. Coates, Chief; Financial Management Section; Division of Program Operations; Office of Education; Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Obligations for NDSL Funding by State
1974-1977

State	1974	1975	1976	1977
Alabama	$ 4,338,937	$ 4,655,975	$ 4,702,253	$ 4,892,427
Alaska	181,975	430,057	368,054	90,863
Arizona	3,024,104	3,992,410	4,041,558	3,594,918
Arkansas	2,278,599	2,368,715	1,825,944	2,199,249
California	30,974,383	34,338,834	34,783,253	32,845,741
Colorado	4,163,575	5,596,279	6,561,420	6,162,461
Connecticut	3,788,211	3,875,589	3,915,452	3,921,878
Delaware	746,882	945,290	956,312	766,885
District of Columbia	2,169,352	2,196,685	2,222,821	2,260,302
Florida	7,857,268	8,300,487	8,346,820	8,372,552
Georgia	4,912,795	5,601,544	5,595,390	4,127,635
Hawaii	1,244,842	879,861	1,295,201	1,194,625
Idaho	1,216,073	1,222,808	1,227,425	1,226,893
Illinois	14,259,807	14,397,360	14,557,303	14,447,924
Indiana	7,505,689	7,571,802	7,653,625	7,712,384
Iowa	5,081,519	5,127,307	5,139,284	5,142,432
Kansas	4,115,767	4,137,211	4,153,849	4,028,889
Kentucky	4,107,306	4,131,966	4,161,596	4,126,736
Louisiana	4,850,248	4,872,314	4,874,962	4,843,312
Maine	1,188,932	3,925,201	3,688,883	2,848,822
Maryland	4,449,950	4,540,401	4,767,223	4,624,859
Massachusetts	10,536,762	15,148,233	16,790,028	14,379,723
Michigan	12,717,572	12,816,005	12,932,029	12,898,594
Minnesota	6,351,013	6,783,761	6,868,376	6,509,834
Mississippi	3,287,256	3,312,125	3,320,706	3,313,696
Missouri	6,671,937	6,709,276	6,713,433	6,771,422
Montana	1,228,606	1,234,109	1,002,249	1,066,246
Nebraska	2,710,066	2,724,119	2,726,996	2,699,451
Nevada	443,037	708,768	708,337	725,303
New Hampshire	1,237,390	2,603,165	2,751,949	1,908,949
New Jersey	5,713,568	7,038,791	7,055,598	6,557,869
New Mexico	1,569,423	2,997,390	2,835,149	2,312,360
New York	23,769,772	25,745,181	25,922,751	27,639,801
North Carolina	6,784,369	7,403,396	7,443,543	7,255,301
North Dakota	1,343,409	1,699,132	1,666,407	1,540,633
Ohio	13,590,565	13,699,195	13,833,629	13,901,734
Oklahoma	4,481,824	4,506,216	4,505,264	4,623,568
Oregon	3,945,685	7,248,358	6,974,559	6,430,687
Pennsylvania	14,267,339	14,386,026	14,518,620	14,738,320
Rhode Island	1,507,110	1,884,207	1,894,862	2,055,486
South Carolina	2,694,954	3,228,109	3,393,641	2,013,792
South Dakota	1,324,053	1,829,222	1,877,449	1,876,787

Obligations for NDSL Funding by State
1974-1977 (continued)

State	1974	1975	1976	1977
Tennessee	$ 5,322,390	$ 5,431,715	$ 5,474,817	$ 5,447,251
Texas	15,329,913	16,050,562	12,967,082	11,414,829
Utah	2,266,472	1,260,352	1,649,304	2,811,244
Vermont	903,308	1,766,719	1,959,673	1,175,351
Virginia	4,919,078	5,628,008	5,643,417	5,465,550
Washington	5,822,956	9,169,112	7,083,360	6,102,220
West Virginia	2,688,054	2,702,856	2,715,017	2,568,712
Wisconsin	7,313,705	8,678,216	9,356,612	8,718,153
Wyoming	577,084	581,353	584,422	591,058
Guam	13,500	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	2,191,555	2,895,622	2,970,801	3,368,165
Virgin Islands	20,061	22,605	21,292	20,974
Total	$286,000,000	$321,000,000	$321,000,000	$ 308,334,850

Source: Obligation data includes only the federal capital contribution. 1974, 1975, and 1976 data is from the Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook, pp. 124-163. 1977 data is from NDSL Report No. 78-1 (May, 1977), U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Student Financial Assistance.

GUARANTEED STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM (GSL)

Description of Program:

The Guaranteed Student Loan Program[1] is designed to provide loan capital supplied primarily by commercial lenders, but also by some educational institutions acting as direct lenders. These loans are guaranteed either by individual state agencies (reinsured by the federal government) or directly by the Office of Education. The objective of such guarantees is to provide a substitute for collateral which is generally unavailable from students. This permits lenders to make loans directly to students (not their families) without these students having to establish credit ratings. Guaranteed loans are an important supplement to other Office of Education programs of student financial aid, providing low-income students with an additional source of funds and providing many middle and upper middle-income students with their only source of federal assistance.[2]

Eligibility:

Students who are attending eligible colleges, universities, schools of nursing, or vocational, technical, trade, business, or home study schools, may apply. Eligible students must be enrolled at least half-time as an undergraduate or graduate student.[3]

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[1] Authorized by Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972 and the Education Amendments of 1976, and the Emergency Insured Student Loan Act of 1969.

[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Office of Education; Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation; *Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), pp. 238-239.

Funding History:

Federal Funding of the GSL Program
1973-1979

Year	Appropriation[4]
1973	$291,640,000
1974	398,668,000
1975	580,000,000
1976	653,787,000[5]
1977	357,312,000
1978	280,724,000[6]
1979	532,313,000[7]

Institutional Allowances for GSL:

The Education Amendments of 1976 authorized the payment of an allowance to institutions for administering Student Loan Insurance funds. For the first time, this program has been recommended for funding in 1979. An institution can receive up to $10,000 for each student in attendance who is receiving a guarnateed loan. These payments are to be used first to provide consumer information to prospective students, and then for any other administrative activities that the institution deems necessary.

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[3] Ibid.

[4] Includes advances for reserve funds, expenditures for interest payments, death and disability claims, special allowance, bankruptcy claims and default claims.

[5] Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education, 238.

[6] Higher Education and National Affairs (November 11, 1977), p.2.

[7] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

Funding History of Institutional
Allowances of the Guaranteed Student Loan Program[8]
1977-1979

Year	Appropriation
1977	$0
1978	0
1979	$11,500,000

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[8] Ibid.

GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

Description of Program:

The Graduate and Professional Opportunities program[1] fellowships for graduate study to members of groups, particularly minorities and women, that have traditionally been underrepresented among recipients of graduate and professional degress. In addition to the fellowships, funds will be provided to finance grants to institutions of higher education. The grant money will be used to aid in the recruitment of students from the underrepresented groups, to finance special orientation programs such as summer institutes and to pay for counseling and other services.

Eligibility:

Although regulations for the operation of this program were proposed in October 1977, they are not expected to become final until March 1978. Under the proposed regulations, fellowship awards will be concentrated in academic disciplines in which minorities and women are underrepresented (except those, such as medicine, which receive substantial funding under other federal programs).

The proposed regulations define students eligible for the fellowships as those acceptable for full-time study in an approved graduate program leading to a doctor of philosophy, doctor of arts, or equivalent degree, who plan to pursue an academic career or "other professional career of importance to the national interest", as determined by the Commissioner of Education. Maximum stipends of $3,900 will be awarded for a 12-month period of study. The institution at which the fellow is enrolled will also receive a maximum allowance of $3,900 to cover the cost of tuition and other fees.

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[1] Authorized by Title IX of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

Funding criteria, under the proposed rules, for the awarding of institutional grants include providing for an equitable distribution of graduate and professional programs across the nation; the ability of an institution to provide graduate and professional training to persons with varied backgrounds; and the institution's ability to meet state or regional priorities.

According to the proposed rules, colleges and universities may use federal funds to improve faculty, expand programs of graduate study, strengthen program administration, or develop cooperative arrangements with other graduate or professional schools. Federal funds, however, may not be used for more than two-thirds of the total cost of these activities. The majority of institutional awards will be made on an annual basis.[2]

Funding History:

Federal Funding for Graduate and Professional Opportunities Program
1978-1978

Year	Appropriation
1978	$3,250,000
1979[3]	$8,000,000

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[2] Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education; Bureau of Higher and Continuing Education, Division of Training and Facilities.

[3] Carter's fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR DOMESTIC MINING AND MINERAL AND MINERAL FUEL CONSERVATION

Description of Program:

The Domestic Mining and Mineral program[1] provides fellowship support for graduate students of exceptional ability and financial need in approved training programs for advanced study in domestic mining and mineral and mineral fuel conservation, including oil, gas, coal, oil shale, and uranium. Fellowships are awarded for graduate or professional study leading to an advanced degree, or for research for the preparation of a doctoral dissertation.

Eligibility:

Institutions of higher education may apply for fellowships of varying lengths from a minimum of nine months to a maximum of 36 months, depending upon the length of their training program. In addition, institutions may apply at the same time for twelve-month doctoral dissertation year fellowships. With the exception of the doctoral dissertation year fellowships, the emphasis is placed upon the support of master's degree programs which may include a supervised practicum or internship.

Fellowships may be awarded for full-time study only. Fellows receive a stipend of $3,000 for each fellowship year. In addition to the stipend a fellow receives an allowance of $300 per dependent, not to exceed $1,500, and a travel allowance. Institutions receive an additional allowance of $4,500 per fellowship.[2]

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[1] Authorized by Title IX of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

[2] Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook, p. 91.

Funding History:

Federal Funding for Fellowships for Domestic Mining and Mineral and Mineral Fuel Conservation
1975-1979[3]

Year	Appropriation
1975	$1,500,000
1976	3,000,000
1977	4,500,000
1978	4,500,000
1979	$ 0[4]

Awards for Domestic Mining and Mineral and Mineral Fuel Conservation Program
By Institutional Control
1975-1977[5]

Control of Institution	1975	1976	1977
Public	$1,285,100 (86%)	$2,592,000 (87%)	$3,377,400 (87%)
Independent	$ 214,900 (14%)	$ 408,000 (13%)	$ 522,600 (13%)

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[3] Ibid.

[4] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

[5] Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education.

Awards for Domestic Mining and Mineral and Mineral Fuel Conservation Program, By State, 1975-1977

	1975	1976	1977
TOTALS	$1,500,000	$3,000,000	$3,900,000
Alabama	25,350	48,000	39,000
Alaska	8,450	16,000	15,600
Arizona	59,150	120,000	195,000
Arkansas	-0-	-0-	-0-
California	92,950	168,000	319,800
Colorado	169,000	248,000	257,400
Connecticut	-0-	-0-	-0-
Delaware	-0-	-0-	-0-
District of Columbia	-0-	-0-	-0-
Florida	8,450	40,000	46,800
Georgia	33,800	72,000	85,800
Hawaii	-0-	-0-	-0-
Idaho	33,800	104,000	171,600
Illinois	-0-	32,000	109,200
Indiana	54,900	72,000	93,600
Iowa	25,350	40,000	54,600
Kansas	25,350	24,000	23,400
Kentucky	-0-	40,000	62,400
Louisiana	-0-	-0-	-0-
Maine	-0-	-0-	-0-
Maryland	-0-	-0-	-0-
Massachusetts	25,350	88,000	109,200
Michigan	50,700	88,000	124,800
Minnesota	42,250	96,000	124,800
Mississippi	-0-	-0-	-0-
Missouri	42,250	168,000	202,800
Montana	-0-	56,000	62,400
Nebraska	-0-	-0-	-0-
Nevada	33,300	64,000	54,600
New Hampshire	-0-	-0-	-0-
New Jersey	8,450	40,000	85,800
New Mexico	16,900	48,000	39,000
New York	84,500	176,000	156,000
North Carolina	-0-	-0-	-0-
North Dakota	42,250	64,000	85,300
Ohio	16,900	16,000	23,400
Oklahoma	51,400	112,000	140,400
Oregon	-0-	-0-	-0-
Pennsylvania	143,650	240,000	288,600
Rhode Island	-0-	-0-	-0-
South Carolina	-0-	-0-	-0-
South Dakota	25,350	48,000	70,200
Tennessee	-0-	-0-	-0-
Texas	42,250	136,000	156,000
Utah	143,100	240,000	249,600
Vermont	-0-	-0-	-0-
Virginia	33,800	72,000	124,800
Washington	16,900	16,000	54,600
West Virginia	84,500	120,000	156,000
Wisconsin	16,900	48,000	54,600
Wyoming	42,250	40,000	62,400

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education.

law schools waive the tuition and fees that normally would be charged to the students.[2]

Funding History:

Federal funding for the Legal Training for the Disadvantaged program, 1977-1979[3].

Year	Appropriations
1974	$ 750,000
1975	750,000
1976	750,000
1977	750,000
1978	1,000,000
1979	$1,000,000[4]

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[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Office of Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation, Annual Education Report on Program Administered by the U.S. Office of Education (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), p. 321.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS GRADUATE STUDENT LOAN INSURANCE FUND

Description of Program:

The Health Profession Graduate Student Loan Insurance program[1] enables students to borrow from private lenders to help pay for the cost of their medical education and training at over 300 universities. Although the principal amount of the loans will be insured by the Federal Government, the students will be required to pay up to 10 percent interest per year. Loans will be made primarily by commercial lenders, state agencies, and educational institutions.

In case of default, death, or total and permanent disability, the Federal Government pays the outstanding amount of the loan. The Federal Government also pays bankruptcy claims if the discharge is granted five years after the first date repayment was required.

It is anticipated that 323 eligible universities will participate in the program and that 15,000 students will receive loans averaging eight thousand dollars in 1979. No more than 50 percent of the students in each class in schools of medicine, osteopathy, or dentistry may receive loans.[2]

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[1] Authorized by Title VII-C of the Public Health Service Act of 1973.

[2] Office of Management and Budget, The Budget of the U.S. Government, FY 1979, p. 438.

Funding History:

$1.5 million has been requested in the 1979 budget to be used to support loan cancellations which are provided to those students who serve in "health manpower shortage areas." Other payments including bankruptcy, defaults, and death and disability claims will be supported by receipts into the fund. Borrowing authority of $5 million will be utilized for future contingencies.[3]

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[3] Ibid.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

Description of Program:

The Health Professions Student Loan program[1] provides long-term, low-interest loans to students in accredited schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, pharmacy, podiatry and veterinary medicine. Each school participating in this program is responsible for selecting the recipients of loans and for determining the amount of assistance a student requires.

The maximum amount a student may borrow for each school year is the cost of tuition plus $2,500, or the amount of the financial need whichever is less. The interest rate is 7 percent repayable over a ten-year period. In certain cases payment of a loan may be deferred, forgiven or canceled.

Eligibility:

Student must be a citizen or national of the United States or have acceptable immigration status and be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a course of study leading to a degree of doctor of medicine, doctor of dental surgery or equivalent degree, doctor of osteopathy, doctor of optometry or equivalent degree, bachelor of science in pharmacy or equivalent degree, doctor of podiatry or equivalent degree, or doctor of veterinary medicine or equivalent degree. Students enrolled in schools or medicine or osteopathy who will graduate after June 30, 1979, "must demonstrate exceptioanl financial need".

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[1] Authorized by the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1976.

Preprofessional students, interns, residents, and students seeking advanced training are not eligible for assistance under this program.

Funding History:

Federal Funding of the
Health Professions Student Loan Program[2]
1975-1979

Year	Appropriations
1975	$36,000,000
1976	44,000,000[3]
1977	24,000,000
1978	20,000,000
1979	$ -0-[4]

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[2] Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget; Division of Health Budget Analysis.

[3] Includes transition quarter, July 1, 1976 - September 30, 1976.

[4] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

NURSING STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

Description of Program:

The Nursing Student Loan program[1] provides long-term, low-interest loans for students in accredited schools of nursing education. Individual schools select the recipients of loans and determine the amount of assistance necessary. Students may borrow $2,500 for an academic year, or the amount of financial need, whichever is less. The total amount of a student's loan for all years may not exceed $10,000. The interest rate is three percent and repayable over a ten year period. In certain cases, payments may be deferred or canceled.

Eligibility:

A student must be a citizen or national of the United States or have acceptable immigration status and be enrolled in a full-time or half-time course of study leading to a diploma in nursing, an associatie degree in nursing, a bachelor's degree in nursing or an equivalent degree, or a graduate degree in nursing.

In determining the amount of assistance a student may require, the school considers other sources of aid and the cost of full-time resources available to the student.

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[1] Authorized by Title VIII Nurses Training Act of 1975, Public Health Service Act.

Funding History:

Federal Funding for the Nursing Student Loan Program[2]

Year	Appropriations
1975	$22,800,000
1976	30,000,000[3]
1977	22,500,000
1978	22,500,000
1979	$ -0-[4]

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[2] Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget; Division of Health Budget Analysis.

[3] Includes transition quarter, July 1, 1976 - September 30, 1976.

[4] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

NURSING SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Description of Program:

The Nursing Scholarship program[1] allocates Funds to accredited schools of nursing education to assist students of "exceptional financial need" to undertake courses of study leading to careers in nursing. Individual schools are responsible for selecting the recipients of such scholarships and for determining the amount of the award. Students may receive $2,000 for an academic year, or the amount of financial need, whichever is less.

Eligibility:

A student must be a citizen or national of the United States, or have acceptable immigration status to be eligible for the Nursing Scholarship program. Enrollment in a full-time or half-time course of study leading to a diploma in nursing, an associate degree in nursing, a bachelor's degree in nursing or an equivalent degree, or a graduate degree in nursing is required.

In determining the amount of the scholarship, the school considers other sources of aid, such as prizes, other scholarships and repayable loans, the costs necessary for attendance including tuition, fees, books, equipment, and living expenses and other financial resources available to the student.

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[1] Authorized by Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1976.

Funding History:

Federal Funding for the Nursing Scholarship Program[2]

Year	Appropriation
1975	$ 6,000,000
1976	12,000,000[3]
1977	6,500,000
1978	9,000,000
1979	0[4]

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[2] Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Office of Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget, Division of Health Budget Analysis.

[3] Includes transition quarter, July 1, 1976 - September 30, 1976.

[4] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

SOCIAL SECURITY STUDENT BENEFITS PROGRAM

Description of Program:

The Social Security Student Benefits program[1] provides monthly social security checks to students because of the death, disability, or retirement of a parent (or, under certain conditions, a grandparent) who has worked long enough under social security. This program allows students in accredited (or if unaccredited, an institution whose credits are accepted by at least three accredited schools) institutions of postsecondary institutions or in high schools to extend their benefits until the semester or quarter in which they become twenty-two.

Eligibility:

Full-time, unmarried, undergraduate students are eligible for extended benefits. Full-time status is determined by the standards a student's institution has established for day students. In 1978, earnings of over $3,240 from a job or self-employment will reduce social security checks by one dollar for every two dollars earned. Regardless of a student's yearly earnings, social security benefits are available during months when wages are below $270.[3]

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[1] Authorized in the 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act.

[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Social Security Administration Social Security Checks for Students 18 to 22 (HEW Publication No. SSA 76-10048) (June, 1976).

[3] Ibid.

Funding History:

Obligations for Student Benefits
from the Social Security Trust
1973-1979

Year	Obligations
1973	$0.9 billion
1974	1.0 billion
1975	1.1 billion
1976	1.4 billion[4]
1977	1.181 billion
1978	1.338 billion
1979	$1.505 billion[5]

These funds aid students between 18 and 22 who are in high schools, vocational, and technical schools as well in colleges and universities. It is estimated that 72 percent of these funds aid students attending colleges and universities.[6]

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[4] Data from Barbara Lingg, Statistician; Office of Research and Statistics; Social Security Administration.

[5] Chronicle of Higher Education (January 30, 1978) p. 8.

[6] Phillip Springer, "Characteristics of Student OASDI Beneficiaries in 1973," Social Security Bulletin (November 1976).

VETERANS' EDUCATION BENEFITS PROGRAMS

The Veterans' Education Benefits Programs consist of four programs: (1) the G.I. Bill Educational Assistance Program; (2) the Vocational Rehabilitation Program; (3) the Dependents' Education Assistance Program; and (4) the Contributory Educational Assistance Program.

Funding History:

Federal Funding of Veterans Administration Education Benefits Programs
1974-1979[1]

Year	Appropriation
1974	$3,189,000,000
1975	4,401,200,000
1976	5,300,000,000[2]
1977	3,870,100,000
1978	3,256,000,000
1979	2,651,000,000[3]

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[1] Veterans Adminstration Budget Office.

[2] Does not include transition quarter.

[3] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Budget for the Veterans Administration.

G.I. Bill Educational Assistance Program

Description of Program and Eligibility:

The current G.I. Bill (Chapter 34, Title 38 of the U.S. Code) became effective June 1, 1966. It is intended to provide educational or vocational opportunities to veterans whose education plans may have been impeded by service in the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955. Also these opportunities were made available to service personnel on active duty who had completed 181 or more days of service. Persons who complete 18 or more months of active duty in the Armed Forces are eligible for up to 45 months of full-time schooling or on-job training.[4]

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[4] Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller, Reports and Statistics Service, Information Bulletin: Veterans' Benefits under Current Educational Programs (April 1977), p. 28.

TABLE I

GI Bill Training Comparisons
April 1977 with April 1976

	April 1977	April 1976	Number	Percent
Veterans and Service Personnel				
All Levels	1,180,206	1,768,180	- 587,974	- 33.3%
College Level - Total	855,558	1,278,638	- 423,080	- 33.1
Graduate	90,490	116,072	- 25,582	- 22.0
Undergraduate	760,550	1,155,105	- 394,555	- 34.2
Non-degree	4,518	7,461	- 2,943	- 39.4
Other residence schools - Total	151,196	194,682	- 43,486	- 22.3
Vocational/Technical	85,207	115,316	- 30,109	- 26.1
High school	19,031	35,543	- 16,512	- 46.5
Flight training	23,145	21,600	+ 1,545	+ 7.2
Cooperative farm	23,813	22,223	+ 1,590	+ 7.2
Correspondence	105,521	219,068	- 113,547	- 51.8
On-job training - Total	67,931	75,792	- 7,861	- 10.4
Apprenticeship	39,640	41,043	- 1,403	- 3.4
Other	28,291	34,749	- 6,458	- 18.6

Source: Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller, Reports and Statistics Service, Information Bulletin: Veterans' Benefits under Current Educational Programs (April 1977), p. 33.

TABLE II

Individuals in Training at Two-Year Colleges
under GI Bill (Ch. 34)
Comparison of April 1977 with April 1976

	April 1977	April 1976	% Change 76-77
TOTAL	450,807	729,553	- 38.2%
Veterans	449,583	728,171	- 38.3
Service personnel	1,224	1,382	- 11.4

Source: Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller, Reports and Statistics Service, Information Bulletin: Veterans' Benefits under Current Educational Programs (April 1977), p. 33.

TABLE III

Veterans and Service Personnel in College Training under GI Bill (Ch. 34)

(Indicates residence at time of application - 1977)

State	Total	Number in College
GRAND TOTAL	1,180,206	856,323
U.S. - State Total	1,174,807	851,904
Alabama	24,132	15,408
Alaska	2,277	1,341
Arizona	22,227	18,851
Arkansas	12,768	6,384
California	185,694	153,797
Colorado	21,259	16,096
Connecticut	12,684	8,707
Delaware	3,363	2,467
District of Columbia*	20,229	13,927
Florida	46,461	30,274
Georgia	30,553	17,914
Hawaii	9,986	7,235
Idaho	4,399	2,942
Illinois	44,426	35,192
Indiana	19,971	12,385
Iowa	11,950	6,115
Kansas	12,165	8,852
Kentucky	16,433	11,805
Louisiana	15,373	9,328
Maine	6,305	3,955
Maryland	22,162	17,188
Massachusetts	27,149	23,193
Michigan	33,916	23,721
Minnesota	19,914	9,994
Mississippi	10,509	6,630
Missouri	27,468	18,946
Montana	3,986	2,375
Nebraska	10,143	6,661
Nevada	4,608	3,570
New Hampshire	4,666	3,458
New Jersey	23,767	17,834
New Mexico	7,897	5,686
New York	73,736	56,238
North Carolina	37,896	25,011
North Dakota	5,396	2,725
Ohio	39,035	28,453
Oklahoma	18,977	14,431
Oregon	11,893	9,355
Pennsylvania	37,373	23,738
Rhode Island	6,316	4,940

TABLE III (continued)

State	Total	Number in College
South Carolina	23,029	15,086
South Dakota	4,761	2,867
Tennessee	23,028	15,096
Texas	73,978	60,579
Utah	6,573	5,263
Vermont	1,523	945
Virginia	33,500	23,986
Washington	28,229	20,514
West Virginia	8,925	6,319
Wisconsin	19,929	12,736
Wyoming	2,050	1,391
Puerto Rico	2,961	2,476
All Other	2,438	1,943

Source: Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller, Reports and Statistics Service, Information Bulletin: Veterans' Benefits under Current Educational Programs (April 1977), p. 52.

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*The number in training from the District of Columbia is overstated. Service personnel who were stationed overseas at time of application were considered as residents of D.C.

Vocational Rehabilitation Program (Ch. 31)

Description of Program and Eligibility:

This is intended for veterans who are in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome a handicap resulting from service-connected or aggrevated disability. Veterans may receive up to 48 months of education or training to restore their employability "unless a longer period is prescribed by the VA Administrator." The full cost of their training is paid by the Veterans Administration and, in addition, they receive a subsistence allowance while in training and for two months after rehabilitation.[5]

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[5] Ibid.

TABLE IV

Disabled Veterans in College Training under Vocational Rehabilitation Program (Ch. 31) - 1977

State	Total No. in Training Program	Number in College
GRAND TOTAL	20,013*	15,626
U.S. - State Total	19,148	15,463
Alabama	575	317
Alaska	9	8
Arizona	270	225
Arkansas	198	115
California	1,151	955
Colorado	782	579
Connecticut	162	135
Delaware	55	54
District of Columbia	211	178
Florida	612	555
Georgia	548	403
Hawaii	129	90
Idaho	85	74
Illinois	392	307
Indiana	518	432
Iowa	206	185
Kansas	227	190
Kentucky	280	225
Louisiana	146	107
Maine	79	65
Maryland	370	285
Massachusetts	596	495
Michigan	641	562
Minnesota	252	148
Mississippi	156	118
Missouri	382	309
Montana	64	57
Nebraska	200	185
Nevada	104	90
New Hampshire	204	169
New Jersey	444	373
New Mexico	148	139
New York	1,090	934
North Carolina	379	369
North Dakota	75	66
Ohio	1,154	982
Oklahoma	470	335
Oregon	568	391
Pennsylvania	570	407

TABLE IV (continued)

State	Total No. in Training Program	Number in College
Rhode Island	269	198
South Carolina	197	171
South Dakota	199	165
Tennessee	280	243
Texas	1,844	1,464
Utah	203	192
Vermont	86	81
Virginia	480	399
Washington	445	373
West Virginia	276	222
Wisconsin	350	328
Wyoming	17	14
Puerto Rico	237	158
All Other	5	5

Source: Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller, Reports and Statistics Service, Information Bulletin: Veterans' Benefits under Current Educational Programs (April 1977), p. 68.

*Includes 623 unknowns.

Dependents' Education Assistance Program (Ch. 35)

Description and Eligibility:

This program serves survivors or dependents of those veterans who died from service-connected causes or whose service-connected disability is rated permanent and total, or who died while they had a disability. Spouses and children of service personnel who are missing in action or held as prisoner by a foreign government for more than 90 days, are also eligible under this program. Up to 45 months of full-time training is provided in approved schools and on-job training programs.[6]

TABLE V

Persons in Training under Dependents Educational Assistance Program (Ch. 35) - April 1977

	Total	Orphans	Children of 100% Disabled	Children of Serv. Person MIA	Widows (ers)	Spouses of 100% Disabled	Spouses of Serv. Person. MIA
TOTAL	69,297	28,289	28,749	29	7,228	4,993	9
College	63,044	26,386	26,737	29	5,903	3,981	8
Graduate	2,930	999	1,230	0	441	257	3
Junior college	23,752	8,971	8,820	6	3,556	2,396	3
Other undergraduate	36,362	16,416	16,687	23	1,906	1,328	2
Schools other than college	5,941	1,765	1,862	0	1,308	1,005	1
Special Restorative	35	17	15	0	2	1	0
On-job training	277	121	135	0	15	6	0

Source: Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller, Reports and Statistics Service, Information Bulletin: Veterans' Benefits under Current Educational Programs (April 1977), p. 63.

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[6] Ibid.

TABLE VI

Persons in College Training under Dependents Educational Assistance Program (Ch. 35) April 1977

State	Total	Spouses and Widows (ers)		Sons and Daughters	
		Total	College	Total	College
GRAND TOTAL	69,297	12,230	9,892	57,067	53,152
U.S.-State Total	68,766	12,104	9,844	56,662	52,848
Alabama	1,728	348	230	1,380	1,137
Alaska	35	6	6	29	28
Arizona	1,758	414	391	1,344	1,299
Arkansas	1,146	223	154	923	783
California	8,726	2,140	1,888	6,586	6,454
Colorado	1,196	198	175	998	946
Connecticut	521	60	50	461	422
Delaware	130	21	20	109	105
District of Columbia	1,957	307	145	1,650	1,572
Florida	4,635	1,062	791	3,573	3,202
Georgia	2,448	492	294	1,956	1,623
Hawaii	427	92	79	335	325
Idaho	269	32	28	237	227
Illinois	1,199	186	171	1,013	985
Indiana	627	78	66	549	513
Iowa	504	41	35	463	422
Kansas	670	93	72	577	532
Kentucky	977	123	97	854	772
Louisiana	1,099	210	129	889	794
Maine	425	80	56	345	315
Maryland	1,262	198	180	1,064	1,024
Massachusetts	2,199	223	208	1,976	1,886
Michigan	1,378	201	165	1,177	1,136
Minnesota	867	62	47	795	629
Mississippi	1,064	152	130	912	816
Missouri	1,022	140	121	882	830
Montana	222	29	22	193	171
Nebraska	477	52	49	425	409
Nevada	206	65	61	141	135
New Hampshire	281	40	36	241	234
New Jersey	1,280	159	144	1,121	1,072
New Mexico	783	103	85	680	627
New York	3,446	355	326	3,091	3,006
North Carolina	2,210	432	316	1,778	1,642
North Dakota	108	15	11	93	80
Ohio	1,569	195	163	1,374	1,300
Oklahoma	1,678	338	304	1,340	1,234

TABLE VI (continued)

State	Total	Spouses and Widows (ers)		Sons and Daughters	
		Total	College	Total	College
Oregon	690	143	128	547	529
Pennsylvania	1,930	165	133	1,765	1,618
Rhode Island	446	43	40	403	366
South Carolina	1,172	261	171	911	808
South Dakota	215	18	15	197	185
Tennessee	1,110	188	130	922	842
Texas	6,681	1,416	1,255	5,265	5,058
Utah	334	43	41	291	286
Vermont	118	6	5	112	106
Virginia	2,275	340	283	1,935	1,860
Washington	1,795	353	268	1,442	1,328
West Virginia	420	78	61	342	310
Wisconsin	964	75	62	889	780
Wyoming	97	10	7	87	85
Puerto Rico	305	67	33	238	221
All Other	226	59	15	167	83

Source: Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller, Reports and Statistics Service, Information Bulletin: Veterans' Benefits under Current Educational Programs (April 1977), p. 66.

Contributory Educational Assistance Program (Ch. 32)

Description and Eligibility:

Also referred to as the "post-Vietnam era veteran's educational assistance program," this was enacted to provide educational assistance to those persons who entered the Armed Forces after December 31, 1976. To be eligible for training under this program the person must have served 181 days or more, have been released under conditions other than dishonorable, and have participated in a payroll deduction plan whereby the participant sets aside from $50-$75 per month which the VA will match on a 2 for 1 basis when the person elects to enter training.[7]

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[7] Ibid.

TABLE VII

Funding History for Veterans Administration Education Benefits

PROGRAM[8]	YEAR						
	1974	1975	1976	1977	Transition Quarter	Current Plan 1978	Proposed 1979[9]
GI Bill Educational Assistance Program (Ch. 34)	$3,005,700,000	$4,164,800,000	$5,028,800,000	$3,567,200,000	$ 367,900,000	$2,814,200,000	$2,316,900,000
Vocational Rehabilitation Program (Ch. 31)	67,700,000	73,100,000	85,600,000	100,700,000	20,300,000	113,300,000	114,000,000
Dependents' Education Assistance Program (Ch. 35)	115,600,000	163,300,000	185,600,000	202,200,000	28,200,000	228,400,000	219,600,000
Contributory Educational Assistance Program (Ch. 32)	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	1,400,000
Total	$3,189,000,000	$4,401,200,000	$5,300.000,000	$3,870,100,000	$416,400,000	$3,256,000,000	$2,651,000,000

Source: Veterans Administration, Budget Office.

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[8] About 18 percent of college trainees are in independent institutions (Information Bulletin, p. iii.).

[9] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Budget for the Veterans Administration.

FEDERAL CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS

COMMUNITY SERVICE AND CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAM (CSCE)

Description of Program:

The CSCE program[1] is divided into four parts:

(1) The State Grant Program authorizes federal funds to the states to strengthen community service programs of colleges and universities, to support the expansion of continuing education in colleges and universities, and to support a resource materials sharing program. Each state develops its plan which is administered by a designated state agency. The state agency develops an annual plan which must be approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education prior to funding. One-third of the total program costs must be met from non-federal sources.[2]

(2) The Special Experimentation and Demonstrative Projects Program is authorized to reserve a percentage of funds to make grants or contracts for projects designed to seek solutions to national and regional problems relating to technological and social changes and environmental pollution.[3]

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[1] Authorized by Title I-A, Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Higher and Continuing Education, Community Service and Continuing Education Program, "Mission Statement."

[3] Ibid.

(3) Special Programs for the Elderly[4] authorizes grants to institutions of higher education and combinations of institutions of higher education to assist in planning, developing, and carrying out programs specifically designed to apply the resources of higher education to the problems of the elderly, particuarly with regard to transportation and housing problems of elderly persons living in rural and isolated areas.[5]

To this date there have been no funds available for this program.

(4) The Technical Assistance Program authorizes the Commissioner of Education to reserve an amount up to 10 percent of funds appropriated in excess of $14,500,000 to provide technical assistance to the states and to institutions of higher education. The technical assistance is intended to:

(a) provide a national network to help assure that effective programs are known among the states and institutions;

(b) assist with the improvement of planning and evaluation procedures; and

(c) provide information about the changing enrollment patterns in postsecondary institutions, and provide assistance to the states and institutions in their efforts to understand and accomodate these patterns. The level of appropriated funds has not yet permitted funds to be available for this program.[6]

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[4] Title I, Community Service and Education Program was amended by the Older Americans Comprehensive Services Amendments of 1973 to add this section 110 of the Act.

[5] CSCE "Mission Statement."

[6] Ibid.

Funding History:

Federal Funding of the Community Service
and Continuing Education Program
1972-1977[7]

Year	Appropriations
1972	$ 9,500,000
1973	15,000,000
1974	14,250,000 Total
	(12,825,000 State Grant)
	(1,425,000 Special Projects)
1975	14,250,000 Total
	(12,825,000 State Grant)
	(1,425,000 Special Projects)
1976	12,125,000 Total
	(10,912,500 State Grant)
	(1,212,500 Special Projects)
1977	14,125,000 Total
	(12,825,000 State Grant)
	(1,300,000 Special Projects)
1978	18,000,000
1979	$ 0[8]

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[7] U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare: Bureau of Higher and Continuing Education, Community Service and Continuation Education Program.

[8] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

Distribution of Funds for Community Service and Continuation Education Program 1975-1977

State	1975[9]	1976[10]	1977[11]
Alabama	$227,171	$195,222	$227,171
Alaska	111,738	108,862	111,738
Arizona	170,899	155,667	170,899
Arkansas	172,525	154,647	172,525
California	837,200	654,576	837,200
Colorado	185,383	166,274	185,383
Connecticut	211,243	182,708	211,243
Delaware	120,623	115,387	120,623
Florida	365,358	307,979	365,358
Georgia	270,946	229,379	270,946
Hawaii	129,472	122,584	129,472
Idaho	127,269	120,838	127,269
Illinois	506,109	400,113	506,109
Indiana	290,919	242,430	290,919
Iowa	204,164	176,881	204,164
Kansas	181,915	160,796	181,915
Kentucky	219,405	189,368	219,405
Louisiana	235,008	200,593	235,008
Maine	137,057	127,901	137,057
Maryland	246,205	209,400	246,205
Massachusetts	309,339	255,722	309,339
Michigan	425,530	343,318	425,530
Minnesota	240,029	204,459	240,029
Mississippi	181,482	162,219	181,482
Missouri	271,451	228,037	271,451
Montana	125,860	119,603	125,860
Nebraska	155,188	141,166	155,188
Nevada	119,251	114,796	119,251
New Hampshire	127,955	121,322	127,955
New Jersey	365,430	296,701	365,430
New Mexico	138,863	129,512	138,863
New York	763,375	589,107	763,375
North Carolina	288,571	242,376	288,571
North Dakota	122,899	117,052	122,899
Ohio	487,255	388,485	487,255
Oklahoma	195,098	171,572	195,098
Oregon	178,917	159,588	178,917
Pennsylvania	529,983	418,534	529,983
Rhode Island	134,998	125,967	134,998
South Carolina	197,085	173,148	197,085
South Dakota	124,560	118,314	124,560
Tennessee	247,072	209,964	247,072
Texas	519,111	417,621	519,111
Utah	140,705	130,881	140,705
Vermont	116,614	112,514	116,614

Distribution of Funds for Community Service and Continuing Education Program (continued)

State	1975[9]	1976[10]	1977[11]
Virginia	272,101	230,07[illegible]	272,101
Washington	223,451	192,134	223,451
West Virginia	164,831	148,014	164,831
Wisconsin	263,469	221,887	263,469
Wyoming	112,497	109,479	112,497
District of Columbia	127,161	119,710	127,171
Outlying Areas:			
American Samoa	25,981	25,729	25,981
Guam	28,070	27,282	28,070
Puerto Rico	122,953	97,827	122,953
Virgin Islands	27,256	26,677	27,256
TOTAL	$12,825,000	$10,912,500	$12,825,000

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bureau of Higher and Continuing Education, Community Service and Continuation Education Program.

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[9] Distribution of $14,250,000 with 10 percent ($1,425,000) reserved for the Special Projects Program; the remainder ($12,825,000) distributed with a basic amount of $100,000 to the 50 states and D.C., and $25,000 to the outlying areas, and the balance distributed on the basis of the estimated total resident population as of 7/1/72 for the states and 4/1/70 for the outlying areas.

[10] Distribution of $12,125,000 with 10 percent ($1,212,500) reserved for the Special Projects Program; the remainder ($10,912,500) distributed with a basic amount of $100,000 to the 50 states and D.C. and $25,000 to the outlying areas, and the balance distributed on the basis of the estimated total resident population as of 7/1/73 for the states and 4/1/70 for the outlying areas.

[11] Distribution of $14,215,000 with $1,300,000 reserved for the Special Projects Program; the remainder $12,825,000 distributed to the states on the basis of the estimated total resident population as of 7/1/72 for the states and 4/1/70 for the outlying areas, except that no state would receive less than its 1975 grant.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION CENTERS

Description of Program:

The Educational Information Centers[1] are organized to provide services to a population in a geographical area no greater than that which will afford all persons within the area reasonable access to the services of the center. Services include information and talent search services designed to encourage participation in postsecondary education or training of persons effected by cultural or financial barriers, physical handicap, deficiencies in secondary education, or lack of information about available programs or financial assistance.[2]

Eligibility:

Information regarding this program is sent to the governor of each state. The governors who express interest in the program are asked to name a state agency responsible for the submission of a state plan and, if funded, coordination of the program. If funded, the state agency may subcontract portions of the program to a particular institution.[3]

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[1] Authorized by Title I of the Education Amendments of 1976.

[2] House Committee on Education and Labor and the Senate Committee on Human Resources A Compilation of Federal Education Laws (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1977), pp. 326-327.

[3] Information from Mary Case Smith, Education Program Specialist; Bureau of Higher and Continuing Education, Office of Education; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Funding History:

Educational Information Centers were funded for the first time in 1978 at a level of $2 million. There is no request for funding in President Carter's 1978 budget.

COLLEGE LIBRARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Description of Program:

The College Library Assistance Program[1] authorizes grants to eligible applicants to assist in the acquisition for library purposes of books, periodicals, documents, magnetic tapes, phonograph records, audiovisual materials, and related library materials, including initial binding. Basic grants, not exceeding $5,000, are made to eligible applicants. The Higher Education Act of 1965 also authorizes supplemental and special purpose grants. However, in light of the number of applications expected (2600 funded in 1977 at an average of $3,855 per institution), it is expected that appropriated funds will be available for basic grant applications only.[2]

Eligibility:

Non-profit independent or public institutions of higher education and their branches in communities other than that of the parent institutions are eligible. Public and/or private non-profit library agencies whose primary function is to provide library and information services to students, faculty, and researchers of institutions of higher education on a formal cooperative basis are also eligible.[3]

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[1] Authorized by Title II-A of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

[2] Information from Library Education and Postsecondary Resources Branch, Office of Libraries and Learning Resources; U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[3] Ibid.

Funding History:

Federal Funding of the College Library Assistance Program

Year	Appropriation
1973	$12,500,000
1974	9,975,000
1975	9,975,000
1976	9,975,000
1977	9,975,000[4]
1978	9,975,000[5]
1979	-0-[6]

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[4] Ibid.

[5] Higher Education and National Affairs (November 11, 1977), p. 2.

[6] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

Obligations for the Distribution of College Library Assistance Program Funding By Institutional Type and Control, 1977

Type of Institution	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.
Public	$5,759,285	58%
4-Year or Graduate	1,992,925	35
Jr./Comm./or Voc. Tech.	3,766,360	65
Independent	4,015,444	40
4-Year of Graduate	3,416,105	85
Jr./Comm./or Voc. Tech.	599,339	15
Combination of Institutions	78,600	1
Library Institutions	89,300	1
Total	$9,942,629	100%

Source: Data from Sheldon Fisher, Education Program Specialist; Library Education and Postsecondary Resources Branch; Division of Library Programs; Office of Libraries and Learning Resources; Office of Education; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Obligations for College Library Assistance Program Funding

By State, 1977

State	1977
Alabama	$ 250,660
Alaska	42,405
Arizona	89,415
Arkansas	104,085
California	780,140
Colorado	123,360
Connecticut	150,345
Delaware	34,695
District of Columbia	59,825
Florida	281,415
Georgia	271,534
Hawaii	38,550
Idaho	26,985
Illinois	411,130
Indiana	198,550
Iowa	212,025
Kansas	154,200
Kentucky	144,330
Louisiana	92,520
Maine	100,230
Maryland	162,055
Massachusetts	367,360
Michigan	291,020
Minnesota	197,605
Mississippi	153,920
Missouri	195,895
Montana	51,615
Nebraska	100,230
Nevada	26,985
New Hampshire	93,120
New Jersey	188,895
New Mexico	65,335
New York	771,290
North Carolina	389,355
North Dakota	42,405
Ohio	404,775
Oklahoma	142,635
Oregon	121,305
Pennsylvania	547,890
Rhode Island	51,615
South Carolina	200,460
South Dakota	68,780
Tennessee	203,460

Obligations for College Library Assistance Program Funding

by State, 1977 (continued)

State	1977
Texas	$ 447,180
Utah	38,550
Vermont	83,020
Virginia	275,705
Washington	169,620
West Virginia	84,810
Wisconsin	300,360
Wyoming	23,130
American Samoa	3,855
Trust Territory	-0-
Guam	3,855
Puerto Rico	104,085
Virgin Islands	7,710
Total	$ 9,946,484

Source: Data from Sheldon Fisher, Education Program Specialist; Library Education and Postsecondary Resources Branch; Division of Library Programs; Office of Libraries and Learning Resources; Office of Education; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

STRENGTHENING RESEARCH LIBRARY RESOURCES PROGRAM

Description of Program:

The Strengthening Research Library Resources program[1] is a new discretionary grant program whose purpose is to promote research and education of higher quality throughout the United States. It provides financial aid to eligible major research libraries to help maintain and strengthen their collections, and to make these collections available to researchers and scholars beyond their primary users and to other libraries whose users have need for research materials.[2]

Eligibility:

Applications are accepted from public or independent non-profit institutions, including the library resources of institutions of higher education, independent research libraries, and state and other public libraries which serve as major research libraries.[3]

Funding History:

Fiscal year 1978 is the first year of funding. It is estimated that the total amount of awards for the grants will be $5 million. President Carter's Fiscal Year 1979 budget request to Congress maintains appropriations for this program at $5 million.

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[1] Authorized by Title II-C of the Education Amendments of 1976.

[2] Federal Register, Vol. 42, No. 197 October 12, 1977, p. 55016.

[3] Ibid.

STRENGTHENING DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS

Description of Program:

The Basic Institutional Development Program and the Advanced Institutional Development Program[1] are institutional support programs whose purpose is to strengthen developing colleges through funding programs in faculty growth, curriculum improvement, administrative development and student services. Grants are made to institutions to help them to overcome handicaps and to develop the basic strengths needed to attain secure status and national visability. The broad objective is to enable an institution to build the firm foundation from which to launch a major effort in total development.[2]

Eligibility:

Developing institutions are defined as institutions of higher education which: (1) provide an educational program which awards an A.A. or a B.A. degree, (2) are accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or making reasonable progress toward such accreditation, (3) have satisifed both of the above requirements during the five academic years preceding the academic year during which program assistance would be provided--with the exception that the five-year stipulation may be waived for institutions which serve to increase higher education for Indians. In addition, three of the five years may be waived for institutions primarily serving Spanish-speaking persons, (4) admit as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a high school providing secondary education or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate, (5) are public or non-profit, and (6) meet such other requirements as may be prescribed by regulations. The law requires that such prescriptions include an indication that the institutions participating in the program are: (a) making a reasonable effort to improve the quality of their teaching and administrative staffs and their student services programs and (b) for financial or other reasons, struggling for survival and isolated from the main currents of academic life. In addition, eight quantitative factors (relating to enrollment, faculty qualifications and salaries, institutional expenditures, library volumes, and the family income of students) and three qualitative factors (relating to enrollment, institutional personnel, and institutional vitality) are used as criteria to assess institutional eligibility for participation in the program.[3]

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[1] Authorized by Title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended.

[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1977), p. 110.

Funding History:

In 1973, the Office for Management and Budget proposed a new legislative initiative to encourage the accelerated development of fewer institutions with larger grants than had been previously awarded. Since then the program has been administratively divided into the Basic Institutional Development Branch and the Advanced Institutional Development Branch.

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[3] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), p. 279.

Federal Funding of the Strengthening
Developing Institutions Program, 1973-1979

Year		Appropriation	
	Basic	Advanced	Total
1973	$52,000,000	$35,500,000	$87,500,000
1974	51,992,000	48,000,000	99,992,000
1975	52,000,000	58,000,000	110,000,000
1976	52,000,000	58,000,000[4]	110,000,000
1977	52,000,000	58,000,000	110,000,000
1978	52,000,000	68,000,000	120,000,000
1979	$52,000,000	$68,000,000[5]	$120,000,000

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[4] Ibid, p. 278.

[5] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

Federal Funding of Basic Institutional Development Program by Institutional Control and Type, 1977[6]

Control & Type	Total Funds	Percentage of Funds
Public	$23,291,760	45%
4-Year	13,005,000	56
2-Year	10,286,760	44
Independent	$28,708,240	55%
4-Year	26,525,000	92
2-Year	2,183,240	8
Total	$52,000,000	100%

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[6] Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Basic Institutional Development Program.

Obligations for Strengthening Developing Institutions Program by State, 1974-1976

STATE	OBLIGATION								
	1974			1975			1976		
	Total	Basic	Advanced	Total	Basic	Advanced	Total	Basic	Advanced
Alabama	$6,464,880	$4,894,880	$1,570,000	$10,545,411	$4,659,411	$5,886,000	$13,023,000	$4,443,000	$8,580,000
Alaska	250,000	250,000	0	150,000	150,000	0	350,000	350,000	0
Arizona	930,000	930,000	0	1,050,000	1,050,000	0	2,050,000	850,000	1,200,000
Arkansas	1,257,000	1,257,000	0	1,642,000	1,642,000	0	1,815,000	1,815,000	0
California	900,000	225,000	675,000	400,000	400,000	0	1,775,000	475,000	1,300,000
Colorado	500,000	500,000	0	550,000	550,000	0	550,000	550,000	0
Connecticut	140,000	140,000	0	140,000	140,000	0	0	0	0
Delaware	267,000	267,500	0	0	0	0	2,600,000	100,000	2,500,000
District of Columbia	350,000	350,000	0	2,028,500	428,500	1,600,000	450,000	450,000	0
Florida	2,420,960	2,420,960	0	2,026,798	2,026,798	0	5,316,800	1,616,800	3,700,000
Georgia	6,906,500	2,851,500	4,055,000	6,208,000	2,331,000	3,877,000	5,215,000	2,465,000	2,750,000
Hawaii	1,685,000	285,000	1,400,000	910,000	510,000	400,000	475,000	475,000	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	940,000	940,000	0	5,000,000	450,000	4,550,000	3,565,000	425,000	3,140,000
Indiana	205,000	205,000	0	280,000	280,000	0	1,540,000	240,000	1,300,000
Iowa	300,000	300,000	0	2,067,478	717,478	1,350,000	2,380,600	880,600	1,500,000
Kansas	1,020,000	1,020,000	0	3,095,773	1,795,773	1,300,000	1,872,200	1,872,200	0
Kentucky	3,178,000	320,000	2,858,000	2,852,000	310,000	2,542,000	260,000	260,000	0
Louisiana	4,368,820	2,368,820	2,000,000	3,032,000	2,207,000	825,000	8,830,000	1,530,000	7,300,000
Maine	100,000	100,000	0	200,000	200,000	0	225,000	225,000	0
Maryland	1,633,220	1,633,220	0	2,277,500	1,327,500	950,000	3,400,000	900,000	2,500,000
Massachusetts	0	0	0	350,000	0	350,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
Michigan	2,827,000	1,107,000	1,720,000	3,905,000	1,085,000	2,820,000	4,040,000	1,040,000	3,000,000
Minnesota	1,200,000	100,000	1,100,000	2,535,000	125,000	2,410,000	200,000	200,000	0
Mississippi	4,464,980	2,464,980	2,000,000	3,928,486	2,188,486	1,740,000	3,700,000	1,700,000	2,000,000
Missouri	1,867,000	665,000	1,202,000	1,475,000	710,000	765,000	2,170,000	670,000	1,500,000

Obligations for Strengthening Developing Institutions Program by State, 1974-1976 (continued)

STATE	OBLIGATION								
	1974			1975			1976		
	Total	Basic	Advanced	Total	Basic	Advanced	Total	Basic	Advanced
Montana	$ 250,000	$ 250,000	$ 0	$ 315,000	$ 315,000	$ 0	$ 450,000	$ 450,000	$ 0
Nebraska	165,000	165,000	0	200,000	200,000	0	1,450,000	200,000	1,250,000
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	200,000	200,000	0	225,000	225,000	0	225,000	225,000	0
New Jersey	2,200,000	700,000	1,500,000	2,350,000	350,000	2,000,000	1,530,000	250,000	1,280,000
New Mexico	1,295,000	1,295,000	0	1,215,000	1,215,000	0	1,360,000	1,360,000	0
New York	155,000	155,000	0	3,150,000	150,000	3,00,000	1,700,000	200,000	1,500,000
North Carolina	17,070,900	4,520,900	12,550,000	11,347,500	4,247,500	7,100,000	6,637,000	4,637,000	2,000,000
North Dakota	930,000	930,000	0	1,010,000	1,010,000	0	1,160,000	1,160,000	0
Ohio	2,350,000	550,000	1,800,000	2,340,000	650,000	1,700,000	725,000	725,000	0
Oklahoma	1,280,000	1,280,000	0	1,265,000	1,265,000	0	905,000	905,000	0
Oregon	370,000	370,000	0	630,000	630,000	0	500,000	500,000	0
Pennsylvania	2,535,000	535,000	2,000,000	1,480,000	580,000	900,000	1,800,000	600,000	1,200,000
Rhode Island	300,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	3,235,800	2,035,800	1,200,000	3,874,749	2,174,749	1,700,000	2,505,400	2,505,400	0
South Dakota	700,000	700,000	0	840,000	840,000	0	905,000	905,000	0
Tennessee	3,692,680	3,692,680	0	4,834,820	3,834,820	1,000,000	6,088,000	3,088,000	3,000,000
Texas	9,368,780	3,198,780	6,170,000	7,486,111	3,101,111	4,385,000	4,135,200	2,935,200	1,200,000
Utah	200,000	200,000	0	250,000	250,000	0	200,000	200,000	0
Vermont	200,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	3,809,480	1,909,480	1,900,000	4,946,874	1,746,874	3,200,000	3,345,000	3,345,000	0
Washington	175,000	175,000	0 -	945,000	295,000	650,000	400,000	400,000	0
West Virginia	3,302,500	1,002,500	2,300,000	2,231,000	1,231,000	1,000,000	4,065,800	1,265,000	2,800,000
Wisconsin	410,000	410,000	0	550,000	550,000	0	701,800	701,800	0
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	0	150,000	150,000	0	175,000	175,000	0
U.S. Service Schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	100,000	0
Puerto Rico	1,255,000	1,255,000	0	1,445,000	1,445,000	0	1,285,000	1,285,000	0
Virgin Islands	266,000	266,000	0	270,000	270,000	0	350,000	350,000	0
TOTAL	$99,992,000	51,992,000	48,000,000	110,000,000	52,000,000	58,000,000	110,000,000	52,000,000	58,000,000

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1977), p. 110.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS FROM DISADVANTAGED BACKGROUNDS

Description of Program:

The Special Programs for Students from Disadvantaged Backgrounds[1] are designed to identify qualified students from low-income families, to prepare them for a program of postsecondary education, and to provide special services for such students who are pursuing programs of postsecondary education. The programs include:

(1) Upward Bound -- designed to generate skills and motivation necessary for success in education beyond high school. Enrollees from low-income backgrounds and with inadequate secondary school preparation participate on a substantially full-time basis during all or part of the program.

(2) Talent Search -- designed to identify qualified youths of financial or cultural need with an exceptional potential for postsecondary educational training and encourage them to complete secondary school and undertake postsecondary educational training. The program seeks to publicize existing forms of student financial aid and encourage dropouts of demonstrated aptitude to re-enter educational programs.

(3) Educational Opportunity Centers -- designed to serve areas with major concentrations of low-income populations by providing:

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[1] Authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

(a) information about financial aid and academic assistance, (b) assistance in applying for admission and financial aid, and (c) counseling and tutorial services while these persons are attending postsecondary institutions. These centers also serve as recruiting and counseling pools to institutions of postsecondary education in admitting educationally disadvantaged persons.

(4) Special Services for Disadvantaged Students -- designed to provide remedial and other special services for students with academic potential who are enrolled or accepted for enrollment at an institution which has this type of grant. Other students who need these services because of deprived educational, cultural, or economic background or physical handicap are eligible, as are students who need bilingual educational teaching, guidance, and counseling because of limited English-speaking ability.

(5) Staff training -- designed to finance short-term training institutions and in-service training programs for personnel working in service learning centers at institutions of postsecondary education serving a substantial number of disadvantaged students.[2]

Eligibility:

Upward Bound works primarily through institutions of higher education while Talent Search works both through these institutions and through public and private agencies and organizations. Awards are made competively. The program is forward-funded and no matching grants are required of grantees.[3]

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[2] House Committee on Education and Labor and the Senate Committee on Human Resources *A Compilation of Federal Education Laws* (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1977), pp. 324-326.

The Office of Education's national office awards Educational Opportunity Center Program grants, on a cost-sharing basis paying up to 75 percent of the cost of establishing and operating a center, to approved postsecondary institutions, or public and private agencies and organizations. Awards are made competively for a one-year period.[4]

The Special Services for Disadvantaged Students in Institutions of Higher Education provides awards to institutions of higher education on a competitive basis. The program is administered on a regional basis with the exception of a small amount of funds awarded to national demonstration projects by the Office of Education central office.[5]

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[3] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), pp. 254, 262.

[4] Ibid., p. 269.

[5] Ibid., p. 273.

Funding History:

Federal Funding for Special Programs for Students from Disadvantaged Backgrounds, 1973-1979

Year	Appropriation					
	Upward Bound	Talent Search	Education Opportunity Centers	Special Services in Colleges	Staff Training	Total
1973	$38,331,000	$ 6,000,000	$ 0	$23,000,000	$ 0	$67,331,000
1974	38,331,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	23,000,000	0	70,331,000
1975	38,331,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	23,000,000	0	70,331,000
1976	38,331,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	23,000,000	0	70,331,000[6]
1977	41,500,000	8,900,000	4,000,000	30,600,000	0	85,000,000
1978	44,000,000	11,000,000	5,000,000	53,000,000	2,000,000	115,000,000
1979	$44,000,000	$11,000,000	$5,000,000	$53,000,000	$2,000,000	$115,000,000[7]

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[6] Ibid., pp. 252-268.

[7] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

Obligations for Federal Funding for Special Programs for Students from Disadvantaged Backgrounds, by State, 1975

State	Obligations				
	Upward Bound	Talent Search	Educ. Opport. Centers	Special Services	BPE Total
Alabama	$ 963,325	$145,575	$250,000	$762,338	$2,121,288
Alaska	200,000	55,000	0	88,000	343,000
Arizona	427,563	98,150	0	218,225	743,938
Arkansas	713,550	71,500	0	399,480	1,184,530
California	2,675,422	550,293	281,875	2,103,890	5,611,480
Colorado	439,012	123,570	250,000	244,019	1,056,601
Connecticut	563,255	75,000	0	80,025	718,280
Delaware	137,265	40,000	0	86,770	264,035
District of Columbia	345,368	75,800	300,000	388,641	1,109,809
Florida	1,059,161	102,026	0	750,857	1,912,044
Georgia	1,161,691	122,433	0	712,265	1,996,388
Hawaii	104,827	56,013	0	111,696	272,536
Idaho	174,969	59,000	0	37,810	271,779
Illinois	1,471,919	360,730	0	922,000	2,754,649
Indiana	503,090	105,335	0	335,500	943,925
Iowa	579,602	46,000	0	223,000	848,602
Kansas	449,226	50,000	0	244,362	743,588
Kentucky	1,133,621	72,422	0	508,275	1,714,318
Louisiana	811,655	124,500	0	556,071	1,492,226
Maine	435,000	50,000	0	158,000	643,000
Maryland	649,838	73,000	0	477,917	1,200,755
Massachusetts	1,263,250	100,840	325,000	347,424	2,036,514
Michigan	1,228,401	139,693	0	781,480	2,149,574
Minnesota	504,600	120,000	0	280,000	904,600
Mississippi	701,396	138,421	0	660,417	1,500,234
Missouri	655,337	104,853	325,000	441,075	1,526,265
Montana	191,785	54,500	0	190,200	436,485
Nebraska	221,232	30,000	0	169,606	420,838
Nevada	160,300	56,804	0	115,425	332,529
New Hampshire	95,000	50,000	0	39,240	184,240
New Jersey	1,435,203	175,000	250,000	606,096	2,466,299
New Mexico	555,213	146,785	150,000	448,395	1,300,393
New York	2,963,745	420,297	300,000	1,766,268	5,450,310
North Carolina	1,231,800	137,000	0	896,494	2,265,294
North Dakota	228,480	60,000	0	87,000	375,480
Ohio	1,641,300	110,000	154,000	694,000	2,599,300
Oklahoma	777,589	134,101	0	537,707	1,449,397
Oregon	398,658	62,020	0	239,230	699,908
Pennsylvania	1,538,139	149,870	0	398,746	2,086,755
Rhode Island	68,000	0	0	110,473	178,473
South Carolina	679,725	94,900	0	476,000	1,250,625
South Dakota	171,000	35,000	0	81,500	287,500

Obligations for Federal Funding for Special Programs for Students from Disadvantaged Backgrounds, by State, 1975 (continued)

State	Obligations				
	Upward Bound	Talent Search	Educ. Opport Centers	Special Services	BPE Total
Tennessee	$ 905,206	$ 177,500	$ 0	$ 448,761	$ 1,531,467
Texas	2,053,615	444,233	250,000	1,285,898	4,033,746
Utah	372,464	58,750	0	93,349	524,563
Vermont	162,000	50,000	0	60,000	272,000
Virginia	774,150	116,797	0	718,870	1,609,817
Washington	560,953	141,700	164,000	176,524	1,043,177
West Virginia	658,766	68,992	0	317,573	1,045,331
Wisconsin	439,000	55,000	0	422,588	916,588
Wyoming	78,000	0	0	46,727	124,727
Guam	99,000	0	0	0	99,000
Puerto Rico	385,639	110,000	0	652,600	1,148,239
Virgin Islands	129,227	0	0	0	129,227
Totals	$38,327,532	$5,999,403	$2,999,875	$22,998,856	$70,325,666

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook, (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1977), p. 140.

Obligations for Federal Funding for Special Programs for Students from Disadvantaged Backgrounds, by State, 1976

State	Obligations				
	Upward Bound	Talent Search	Educ. Opport. Centers	Special Services	BPE Total
Alabama	$ 980,108	$138,915	$258,750	$ 854,770	$2,232,543
Alaska	271,062	63,351	0	101,645	436,058
Arizona	437,512	141,194	0	339,327	918,033
Arkansas	657,386	10,402	0	368,520	1,036,308
California	2,755,172	558,710	441,870	1,922,792	5,678,544
Colorado	397,961	116,824	258,760	264,234	1,037,769
Connecticut	552,118	75,062	0	38,295	665,475
Delaware	151,518	41,802	0	107,818	301,138
District of Columbia	386,056	0	303,000	400,543	1,089,599
Florida	953,935	114,372	0	550,774	1,619,081
Georgia	1,185,501	82,265	195,515	543,595	2,006,876
Hawaii	105,827	66,156	0	144,112	316,095
Idaho	141,748	51,066	0	42,701	235,515
Illinois	1,366,794	420,480	0	1,007,088	2,794,362
Indiana	520,577	99,315	0	364,432	984,324
Iowa	761,752	106,870	0	200,490	1,069,112
Kansas	420,621	9,565	0	187,814	618,000
Kentucky	1,221,878	138,409	0	578,898	1,939,185
Louisiana	818,275	169,177	0	548,379	1,535,831
Maine	477,513	50,000	0	204,061	731,574
Maryland	739,602	72,162	0	503,233	1,314,997
Massachusetts	1,421,888	100,844	318,000	319,866	2,160,598
Michigan	1,246,946	120,782	0	713,845	2,081,573
Minnesota	592,460	120,000	0	276,510	988,970
Mississippi	766,791	152,827	0	679,848	1,599,466
Missouri	589,307	114,418	336,375	603,720	1,643,820
Montana	178,540	55,177	0	207,252	440,969
Nebraska	126,052	0	0	86,019	212,071
Nevada	68,930	6,552	0	56,264	131,746
New Hampshire	143,930	50,000	0	47,104	241,034
New Jersey	1,354,998	277,301	0	652,392	2,284,691
New Mexico	549,426	172,634	155,250	323,401	1,200,711
New York	2,682,300	373,896	300,000	1,574,245	4,930,441
North Carolina	1,207,952	152,000	0	976,232	2,336,184
North Dakota	234,706	57,938	0	69,007	361,651
Ohio	1,618,980	52,329	154,000	709,599	2,534,908
Oklahoma	807,139	87,841	0	518,615	1,413,595
Oregon	446,238	70,741	0	166,239	683,218
Pennsylvania	1,443,606	177,137	0	387,837	2,008,580
Rhode Island	96,419	0	0	68,889	165,308
South Carolina	587,748	108,159	0	444,723	1,140,630
South Dakota	201,911	35,376	0	39,933	277,220

Obligations for Federal Funding for Special Programs for Students from Disadvantaged Backgrounds, by State, 1976 (continued)

State	Obligations				
	Upward Bound	Talent Search	Educ. Opport. Centers	Special Services	BPE Total
Tennessee	$ 913,885	$ 78,330	$ 0	$ 586,606	$1,578,821
Texas	2,067,619	480,694	258,750	1,468,999	4,276,062
Utah	372,618	66,501	0	114,246	553,365
Vermont	145,137	49,934	0	116,947	312,018
Virginia	744,666	159,679	0	672,123	1,576,468
Washington	465,531	132,561	169,740	290,971	1,058,803
West Virginia	638,078	73,679	0	316,963	1,028,720
Wisconsin	476,218	58,941	0	416,877	952,036
Wyoming	83,863	0	0	44,816	128,679
U.S. Serv. Schools	0	0	0	114,700	114,700
Canal Zone	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	35,627	0	0	0	35,627
Puerto Rico	355,942	123,318	0	676,827	1,156,087
Virgin Islands	127,103	0	0	0	127,103
Totals	$28,095,470	$6,035,686	$3,150,000	$23,015,136	$70,296,292

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook, (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1977), p.128.

VETERANS' COST-OF-INSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Description of Program:

The Veteran's Cost of Instruction program[1] provides institutional aid to postsecondary institutions based on their undergraduate veteran enrollment. Payments are based on the number of veterans receiving vocational rehabilitation assistance or veterans' educational assistance for undergraduate study, and the number of veterans who have participated in special pre-discharge or remedial programs subsidized by the Veteran's Administration. The institution in return must establish and maintain a full-time Office of Veteran's Affairs to provide counseling and tutorial services, outreach and recruitment activities, and special programs for educationally disadvantaged veterans. After providing the mandated services, the institution may use up to 25 percent of the award for its general academic/instructional program.[2]

Eligibility:

Institutions of postsecondary education other than schools of divinity and proprietary institutions, may receive assistance under this program if the applicant satisfies one of four eligibility criteria related to the enrollment of veterans. An applicant institution which did not participate in the program during the previous year must have a minimum of 25 undergraduate veteran students enrolled and may satisfy either one of two criteria. The first is that at least 10 percent of the total undergraduate enrollment be veterans and that the current proportion of the undergraduate enrollment which is veterans not be any less than that recorded for the previous academic year. In the event that this criterion is not met, the applicant must have a current undergraduate veteran student enrollment which is at least 10 percent higher than the number of undergraduate veterans enrolled during the previous academic year. An applicant which participated in the program during the previous academic year must have an undergraduate veteran student enrollment which is equal to at least either (1) the number of undergraduate veterans enrolled during the previous year or (2) the minimum number of veterans which was necessary for the applicant to establish eligibility during the preceding academic year, whichever is less. These procedures to determine an applicant's eligibility apply one to veterans enrolled on at least a half-time basis.[3]

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[1] Authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended by Title X of the Education Amendments of 1972.

[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), p. 54.

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[3] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation _Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education_ (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), pp. 325-326.

Funding History:

Federal Funding of the Veterans' Cost-of-Instruction Program 1973-1979

Year	Appropriation
1973	$25,000,000
1974	23,750,000
1975	31,250,000[4]
1976	23,750,000[5]
1977	23,750,000
1978	23,750,000[6]
1979	$19,000,000[7]

Percentage of Funds Awarded by Control of Institution[8]

Year	% Public	% Independent
1973	56%	44%
1974	85	15
1975	85	15
1976	85	15

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[4] Includes a supplemental appropriation of $7.5 million.

[5] Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education, p. 325.

[6] Higher Education and National Affairs (November 11, 1978) p. 2.

[7] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

[8] Factbook, p. 55.

enrolled and may satisfy either one of two criteria. The first is that at least 10 percent of the total undergraduate enrollment be veterans and that the current proportion of the undergraduate enrollment which is veterans not be any less than that recorded for the previous academic year. In the event that this criterion is not met, the applicant must have a current undergraduate veteran student enrollment which is at least 10 percent higher than the number of undergraduate veterans enrolled during the previous academic year. An applicant which participated in the program during the previous academic year must have an undergraduate veteran student enrollment which is equal to at least either (1) the number of undergraduate veterans enrolled during the previous year or (2) the minimum number of veterans which was necessary for the applicant to establish eligibility during the preceding academic year, whichever is less. These procedures to determine an applicant's eligibility apply one to veterans enrolled on at least a half-time basis.[3]

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[3] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), pp. 325-326.

Funding History:

Federal Funding of the Veterans'
Cost-of-Instruction Program
1973-1979

Year	Appropriation
1973	$25,000,000
1974	23,750,000
1975	31,250,000[4]
1976	23,750,000[5]
1977	23,750,000
1978	23,750,000[6]
1979	$19,000,000[7]

Percentage of Funds Awarded
by Control of Institution[8]

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[4] Includes a supplemental appropriation of $7.5 million.

[5] Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education, p. 325.

[6] Higher Education and National Affairs (November 11, 1978) p. 2.

[7] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

[8] Factbook, p. 55.

Obligations for Veterans' Cost-of-Instruction Funding by State 1973-1976

STATE	OBLIGATION			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Alabama	$657,227	$650,430	$973,580	$730,261
Alaska	28,202	31,752	28,577	22,403
Arizona	535,148	576,306	779,462	633,755
Arkansas	83,515	91,309	116,409	115,086
California	6,060,544	5,791,604	7,156,550	4,931,481
Colorado	458,791	531,543	648,395	510,098
Connecticut	142,449	169,005	233,745	211,842
Delaware	42,731	66,297	105,164	75,153
District of Columbia	177,315	91,728	143,410	95,332
Florida	899,231	798,224	1,320,601	1,043,665
Georgia	387,825	443,471	831,961	636,766
Hawaii	118,822	149,516	158,998	134,707
Idaho	130,644	92,106	119,988	91,769
Illinois	1,402,667	1,257,158	1,202,748	912,500
Indiana	198,180	198,215	227,454	243,397
Iowa	266,507	224,271	232,676	198,051
Kansas	101,762	157,275	169,092	124,839
Kentucky	249,201	244,269	300,507	212,686
Louisiana	280,663	307,640	364,863	186,681
Maine	119,062	109,831	136,431	111,008
Maryland	435,891	330,568	463,363	355,846
Massachusetts	466,555	565,407	793,116	698,171
Michigan	729,716	749,667	1,139,194	854,440
Minnesota	185,265	307,946	374,513	278,254
Mississippi	224,864	195,794	250,937	202,694
Missouri	606,741	541,941	601,787	453,534
Montana	13,208	12,516	96,178	64,726
Nebraska	40,359	42,599	139,180	104,617
Nevada	35,626	76,661	143,176	118,211
New Hampshire	169,164	68,019	107,557	116,213
New Jersey	548,597	514,917	597,986	490,161
New Mexico	102,428	140,586	157,420	138,253
New York	1,432,853	1,183,659	1,488,539	1,329,957
North Carolina	703,687	818,581	1,332,088	915,475
North Dakota	84,568	84,819	91,876	56,885
Ohio	589,658	415,097	591,477	455,129
Oklahoma	396,886	389,152	574,421	413,197
Oregon	357,562	327,675	461,524	334,596
Pennsylvania	565,938	598,713	717,978	564,767
Rhode Island	47,582	130,074	159,382	155,102
South Carolina	452,658	544,070	691,471	497,849
South Dakota	25,830	19,242	33,223	102,529

Obligations for Veterans' Cost-of-Instruction Funding by State 1973-1976 (continued)

STATE	OBLIGATION			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Tennessee	$ 237,398	$ 245,959	$ 516,171	$ 416.238
Texas	1,529,767	1,428,544	1,954,440	1,514,536
Utah	159,740	169,376	255,456	117,075
Vermont	28,229	24,802	59,193	27,474
Virginia	476,875	387,815	580,416	448,274
Washington	913,348	612,654	800,213	558,235
West Virginia	86,075	71,953	116,381	103,375
Wisconsin	472,112	283,239	383,583	291,564
Wyoming	24,264	32,698	41,444	29,516
American Samoa	0	0	0	0
Trust Territory	4,118	13,025	16,288	14,554
Guam	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	212,095	210,116	285,307	277,443
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	$24,700,744	$23,519,834	$31,265,890	$23,720,370

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), pp. 133-175.

INSTRUCTIONAL EQUIPMENT GRANTS PROGRAM

Description of Program:

The purpose of the Instructional Equipment Grants program[1] is to improve the quality of undergraduate instruction in institutions of higher education. Financial assistance is provided, on a matching basis, for the acquisition of instructional equipment, materials, and related minor remodeling.

The federal share generally does not exceed 50 percent of the project cost. Specific limitations and percentages are set forth in individual state plans. All eligible project costs, both the federal portion as well as the non-federal amount, must be incurred after the application was submitted to the appropriate state commission and not later than the end of the twelfth month after the Office of Education approves the grant. Costs incurred after this date are not eligible.[2]

Eligibility:

Eligible institutions include universities, college, community colleges, junior colleges, trade and vocational schools, hospital schools of nursing, or combinations of such institutions. Schools or departments of divinity are not eligible.

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[1] Authorized by Title VI-A of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Office of Education; Office of Libraries and Learning Resources.

Current state allotments are made in two categories:

(1) Category I covers laboratory and other special instructional equipment, materials and related minor remodeling. Audio-visual equipment and materials are included in this category.

(2) Category II covers grants only for the acquisition of closed-circuit instructional television equipment, materials, and related minor remodeling.

All types of instructional equipment, including closed circuit television equipment and materials that relate directly to a specific instructional project, can be included with the exception of general library acquisitions, large scale computers, general purpose furniture, glassware, chemicals, supplies, radio and television broadcast equipment (other than closed-circuit television covered in Category II), textbooks, and recreational equipment.

Funding History:

Federal Funding of Instructional Equipment Grants Program
1974-1979

Year	Appropriation
1974	$11,875,000
1975	7,500,000
1976	7,500,000
1977	7,500,000
1978	7,500,000
1979	$ -0-[3]

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[3] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

Summary of 1977 and 1978 Instructional Equipment Grants - Category I

State	State Allotment of FY 1977 Federal Appropriation	Grants Awarded Based Upon Recommendation Made by Respective State Commissions		Estimated Distribution of Funds-'78
		Number	Amount	Amount
Alabama	$ 108,944	16	$ 108,944	$ 108,514
Alaska	4,153	3	4,153	3,870
Arizona	84,393	7	84,393	85,008
Arkansas	43,488	4	43,488	42,982
California	780,009	52	780,009	779,287
Colorado	84,288	5	84,288	84,198
Connecticut	71,139	9	71,139	71,226
Delaware	15,846	6	15,846	15,927
District of Columbia	37,586	9	37,586	37,651
Florida	182,231	11	182,231	183,607
Georgia	110,339	13	110,339	110,503
Hawaii	25,332	2	25,098	25,381
Idaho	23,493	6	23,493	23,163
Illinois	274,219	19	274,219	273,603
Indiana	123,137	13	123,137	123,011
Iowa	76,552	9	76,552	74,945
Kansas	67,522	9	67,522	67,129
Kentucky	78,411	9	78,411	77,824
Louisiana	100,777	8	100,777	100,026
Maine	25,967	4	25,967	26,077
Maryland	97,418	7	97,418	97,482
Massachusetts	207,691	15	207,591	209,955
Michigan	221,194	17	221,194	223,730
Minnesota	130,632	17	130,632	130,196
Mississippi	68,609	8	68,609	68.748
Missouri	128,733	18	128,733	128,966
Montana	19,732	7	19,732	19,617
Nebraska	42,800	3	42,800	42,302
Nevada	14,202	2	14,202	14,165
New Hampshire	25,504	4	25,504	25,574
New Jersey	138,789	10	138,789	139,874
New Mexico	32,349	5	32,349	32,024
New York	496,150	20	496,150	501,976
North Carolina	164,223	16	164,223	164,726
North Dakota	18,640	3	18,640	18,414
Ohio	238,500	24	238,500	240,190
Oklahoma	86,874	6	86,874	85,574
Oregon	79,847	18	79,847	79,341
Pennsylvania	266,566	24	266,566	266,127
Rhode Island	36,586	5	36,586	36,624

Summary of 1977 and 1978 Instructional Equipment Grants - Category I (continued)

State	State Allotment of FY 1977 Federal Appropriation	Grants Awarded Based Upon Recommendation Made by Respective State Commissions Number	Grants Awarded Based Upon Recommendation Made by Respective State Commissions Amount	Estimated Distribution of funds-'78 Amount
South Carolina	$ 84,678	11	$ 85,678	$ 84,449
South Dakota	19,602	5	19,602	19,570
Tennessee	112,852	22	112,852	112,715
Texas	361,669	31	361,669	357,018
Utah	58,022	9	58,022	57,845
Vermont	19,059	3	19,059	19,059
Virginia	127,301	12	127,301	127,094
Washington	117,296	22	117,296	116,682
West Virginia	46,746	6	46,746	46,385
Wisconsin	136,859	28	136,859	136,599
Wyoming	9,499	1	3,000	9,284
American Samoa	482	-	-	482
Trust Territory	138	-	-	138
Guam	2,316	-	-	2,317
Puerto Rico	69,701	7	69,701	69,720
Virgin Islands	1,105	1	1,105	1,106
TOTAL	$6,000,000	601	$5,990,331	$6,000,000

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Office of Libraries and Learning Resources.

Summary of 1977 and 1978 Instructional Equipment Grants - Category II

State	State Allotment of FY 1977 Federal Appropriation	Grants Awarded Based Upon Recommendation Made by Respective State Commissions		Estimated Distribution of funds-'78
		Number	Amount	Amount
Alabama	$ 27,236	2	$ 27,236	$ 27,128
Alaska	1,038	1	1,038	968
Arizona	21,098	5	21,098	21,252
Arkansas	10,872	1	9,413	10,746
California	195,002	12	195,002	194,822
Colorado	21,072	3	21,072	21,050
Connecticut	17,785	5	17,785	17,806
Delaware	3,961	3	3,961	3,982
District of Columbia	9,397	5	9,397	9,413
Florida	45,558	3	45,558	45,902
Georgia	27,585	4	27,585	27,626
Hawaii	6,333	1	5,812	6,345
Idaho	5,873	1	5,250	5,791
Illinois	68,555	7	68,555	68,401
Indiana	30,784	3	30,784	30,753
Iowa	19,138	6	19,138	18,736
Kansas	16,880	5	14,762	16,782
Kentucky	19,603	6	19,603	19,456
Louisiana	25,194	4	25,194	25,007
Maine	6,492	1	6,492	6,519
Maryland	24,354	6	24,354	24,370
Massachusetts	51,898	4	51,898	52,489
Michigan	55,276	7	55,276	55,932
Minnesota	32,658	6	32,658	32,549
Mississippi	17,152	2	17,152	17,187
Missouri	32,183	10	32,183	32,241
Montana	4,933	2	4,933	4,904
Nebraska	10,700	1	10,603	10,576
Nevada	3,551	1	3,551	3,541
New Hampshire	6,376	1	6,376	6,394
New Jersey	34,697	3	34,697	34,968
New Mexico	8,087	2	8,087	8,006
New York	124,038	11	124,038	125,494
North Carolina	41,056	5	41,056	41,181
North Dakota	4,660	1	3,750	4,604
Ohio	59,625	7	59,625	60,048
Oklahoma	21,719	2	21,719	21,393
Oregon	19,962	5	19,962	19,835
Pennsylvania	66,652	14	66,642	66,532
Rhode Island	9,146	2	9,146	9,156

Summary of 1977 and 1978 Instructional Equipment Grants - Category II (continued)

State	State Allotment of FY 1977 Federal Appropriation	Grants Awarded Based Upon Recommendation Made by Respective State Commissions		Estimated Distribution of funds-'78
		Number	Amount	Amount
South Carolina	$ 21,170	3	$ 21,170	$ 21,112
South Dakota	4,901	4	4,901	4,893
Tennessee	28,213	5	28,213	28,179
Texas	90,417	10	90,417	89,255
Utah	14,505	2	14,505	14,461
Vermont	4,765	3	4,765	4,765
Virginia	31,825	8	31,825	31,774
Washington	29,324	4	29,324	29,170
West Virginia	11,687	3	11,687	11,596
Wisconsin	34,215	8	34,215	34,150
Wyoming	2,375	0	0	2,321
American Samoa	120	0	0	120
Trust Territory	34	0	0	34
Guam	579	0	0	579
Puerto Rico	17,425	4	17,425	17,430
Virgin Islands	276	0	0	276
Total	$1,500,000	224	$1,490,888	$1,500,000

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Office of Libraries and Learning Resources.

CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND RENOVATION OF ACADEMIC FACILITIES

Description of Program:

The Construction, Reconstruction, and Renovation of Academic Facilities program[1] provides funds for the construction, rehabilitation and improvement of classrooms, laboratories, libraries and other academic facilities. The Education Amendments of 1976 expanded the scope of the program by authorizing grants for construction and renovation projects designed to:

(1) Economize on the use of energy.

(2) Bring facilities into conformance with the Architectural Barrier's Act of 1968 (making facilities accessible to the handicapped).

(3) Bring facilities into conformance with health, safety, or environmental protection requirements mandated by federal, state, or local law.[2]

This program includes grants (Title VII-A and B) and loans (Title VII-C). Twenty-four percent of all funds authorized for grants are reserved for public community colleges and technical institutes. These grant awards may constitute up to 50 percent of the project development.

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[1] Authorized under Title VII of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (formerly Title I of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963) as amended by the Education Amendments of 1972 and the Education Amendments of 1976.

[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation; Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), pp. 291-292.

Under the loan program, the amount of a loan, plus any other federal funds, may not exceed 80 percent of the development cost of a project.[3]

Eligibility:

Funds are allotted to state on the basis of enrollment in high schools and in institutions of higher education. State Higher Education Facilities Commission's determine the priority of projects within a state and recommend the federal share according to standards in the State Plan.[4]

Funding History:

No funding has been appropriated for these grants or loans since the 1973 fiscal year except for monies previously obligated for interest payments on loans. There is some possibility that almost $40 million in loan funds will be released during the summer of 1978. If these funds become available, institutions will be notified by the Higher Education Facilities Commissions in their state.[5]

The fiscal year 1979 budget that President Carter sent to Congress on January 23, 1978 includes $50 million for renovation grants and $30,671 million for interest subsidy grants under Title VII. This, of course, requires congressional approval.

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[3] Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education Factbook (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1977), pp. 64-77.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Information from Mr. Lou Anderson, Program Specialist; Academic Facilities Branch; Division of Training and Facilities; Office of Education; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

Description of Program:

The Cooperative Education program[1] is dependent upon the cooperation of employer and educator in combining to provide a superior total educational program for students. It also provides a means by which students earn money to help pay the costs of attending college. The essential ingredient is that the work program is integrated with formal academic study to become a superior total learning program.[2] Cooperative Education programs alternate periods of academic study and public or private employment.

Eligibility:

Institutions of higher education are eligible except "those great institutions where cooperative education is already central to the curriculum."[3] Applicants for funding must have complied with federal civil rights legislation.

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[1] Authorized by Title IV-D of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended by the Education Amendments of 1976.

[2] Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education; Division of Training of Facilities, Cooperative Education Awards, 1970-1976, p. 1.

[3] Senate Bill, August 27, 1976.

Funding History:

Federal Funding for Cooperative Education 1972-1979

Year	Authorization
1973	$10,750,000
1974	10,750,000
1975	10,750,000
1976	10,699,945[4]
1977	12,250,000
1978	15,000,000[5]
1979	$ 4,000,000[6]

Cooperative Education Funding by Institutional Type, 1976[7]

Type of Institution	Appropriation	
	Amount	%
Public	$ 7,803,258	73%
4-Year	3,391,877	43
2-Year	4,411,381	57
Independent	$ 2,846,687	23%
4-Year	2,484,687	87
2-Year	362,000	13
Other	$ 50,000	0%
Total	$10,699,945	100%

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[4] Cooperative Education Awards, 1970-76, p. 4.

[5] Higher Education and National Affairs (November 11, 1977), p. 2.

[6] Carter's Fiscal Year 1979 Education Budget.

[7] Cooperative Education Awards, 1970-76, p. 17.

Obligations by Federal Funds for Cooperative Education Program Administration, 1973-1976

STATE	1973	1974	1975	1976
Alabama	$446,001	$411,000	$367,000	$ 213,000
Alaska	60,000	75,000	60,000	82,000
Arizona	74,000	75,000	85,000	85,000
Arkansas	117,000	239,000	190,000	143,000
California	568,001	614,000	562,000	1,020,000
Colorado	149,000	117,000	106,000	292,000
Connecticut	60,000	70,000	101,000	144,000
Delaware	65,000	76,000	45,000	105,000
District of Columbia	192,000	220,000	164,000	55,000
Florida	601,000	570,000	506,000	229,000
Georgia	353,000	332,000	285,000	158,000
Hawaii	94,000	92,000	90,000	62,000
Idaho	43,000	18,000	30,000	26,000
Illinois	383,000	331,000	405,000	284,000
Indiana	200,000	265,000	266,000	158,000
Iowa	125,000	110,000	95,000	243,000
Kansas	180,000	217,000	192,000	63,000
Kentucky	194,000	222,000	207,000	321,000
Louisiana	163,000	145,000	190,000	33,000
Maine	92,000	93,000	123,000	43,000
Maryland	174,000	140,000	99,000	145,000
Massachusetts	219,700	200,000	281,000	322,000
Michigan	250,000	228,000	248,000	531,000
Minnesota	90,000	95,000	150,000	258,000
Mississippi	219,000	225,000	214,000	151,000
Missouri	90,000	82,000	94,000	101,000
Montana	60,000	48,000	84,000	36,000
Nebraska	66,000	63,000	52,000	22,000
Nevada	25,000	45,000	90,000	43,000
New Hampshire	77,000	50,000	60,000	78,000
New Jersey	468,000	390,000	330,000	469,000
New Mexico	87,000	81,000	70,000	50,000
New York	598,001	570,000	427,000	401,000
North Carolina	617,000	625,000	590,000	275,000
North Dakota	104,000	107,000	125,000	54,000
Ohio	199,997	130,000	228,000	462,000
Oklahoma	125,000	50,000	120,000	154,000
Oregon	84,000	90,000	167,000	141,000
Pennsylvania	188,000	147,000	377,000	797,000
Rhode Island	39,000	35,000	25,000	40,000
South Carolina	327,000	306,000	282,000	180,000
South Dakota	55,000	40,000	31,000	74,000

Obligations by Federal Funds for Cooperative Education Program Administration, 1973-1976 (Continued)

STATE	1973	1974	1975	1976
Tennessee	$ 310,000	$ 360,000	$ 392,000	$ 187,000
Texas	350,010	397,000	365,000	163,000
Utah	118,000	74,000	90,000	189,000
Vermont	25,000	45,000	45,000	29,000
Virginia	296,000	313,000	181,000	294,000
Washington	110,300	190,000	223,000	170,000
West Virginia	103,000	139,000	85,000	24,000
Wisconsin	158,000	154,000	195,000	256,000
Wyoming	28,000	25,000	30,000	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0
Trust Territory	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	95,000	162,000	146,000	82,000
Virgin Islands	25,000	20,000	15,000	0
TOTAL	$9,940,010	$9,918,000	$9,980,000	$9,947,000

Source: These figures are for administration only and to not include research funds. Cooperative Education Awards, 1970-1976, pp. 29-76.

PUBLIC SERVICE EDUCATION PROGRAM

Description of Program:

The Public Service Education program[1] is designed to expand and improve the training of persons for the public service, i.e. careers in all levels of government and careers in nonprofit community service agencies. Part A authorizes grants to institutions of higher education for the purpose of establishing, strengthening or improving programs for graduate and professional students who plan to pursue a career in the public service. Institutional grants may be used for improving faculty, expanding public service programs for graduate study, strengthening administrative operations, carrying out cooperative arrangements with other graduate or professional schools, and the purchase or rental of educational materials.

Part C authorizes the award of fellowships for graduate and professional students. Fellowships are awarded through the institution for full-time study only. Institutions may apply for fellowships ranging from a minimum of twelve months to a maximum of 36 months. In addition to the stipend of $3,000, a fellow receives $504 for each dependent. Educational allowances of $3,000 are provided to the institution for each fellow enrolled in the program.

Eligibility:

Accredited institutions which have active graduate and/or professional programs of post-baccalaureate work in public service education leading to a master's degree or above are eligible to apply for support under both Parts A and C of this title.[2]

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[1] Established by Title IX of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

Funding History:

Federal Funding for the Public Service Education Program, 1974-1979.[3]

Year	Appropriation
1974	$ 0
1975	4,000,000
1976	4,000,000
1977	4,000,000
1978	4,000,000
1979	$ 0[4]

Combined Institutional and Fellowship Awards under the Pulbic Service Education Program, By Institutional Control, 1975-1977.[5]

	Year		
Type	1975	1976	1977
Public	$2,950,127(74%)	$2,295,248(74%)	$2,805,550(71%)
Independent	1,049,833(26%)	1,064,620(26%)	1,181,950(29%)

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[2] Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bureau of Postsecondary Education, Factbook, p. 84.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

[5] Department of HEW, Office of Education, Bureau of Postsecondary Education.

Combined Institutional and Fellowship Awards Under the Public Service Education Program, By State, 1975-1977.

State	Year		
	1975	1976	1977
TOTALS	$4,000,000	$3,989,868	$3,987,500
Alabama	-0-	-0-	23,400
Alaska	-0-	-0-	24,000
Arizona	109,000	124,116	102,500
Arkansas	-0-	-0-	-0-
California	438,866	345,024	341,940
Colorado	112,125	125,032	91,430
Connecticut	-0-	49,016	64,000
Delaware	24,500	56,268	71,800
District of Columbia	76,557	81,644	70,900
Florida	67,000	80,816	50,000
Georgia	83,200	120,204	138,650
Hawaii	-0-	-0-	-0-
Idaho	-0-	39,924	50,700
Illinois	150,490	154,856	171,550
Indiana	115,959	72,008	80,100
Iowa	182,060	97,244	86,100
Kansas	62,500	47,000	48,400
Kentucky	94,610	67,740	131,660
Louisiana	-0-	-0-	61,200
Maine	-0-	-0-	-0-
Maryland	71,500	52,500	30,800
Massachusetts	117,500	146,820	260,950
Michigan	109,000	134.520	117,400
Minnesota	79,310	84,728	104,800
Mississippi	-0-	26,016	25,800
Missouri	123,833	142,644	131,900
Montana	-0-	45,908	50,700
Nebraska	47,500	32,000	-0-
Nevada	27,000	-0-	-0-
New Hampshire	-0-	-0-	-0-
New Jersey	239,300	178,940	125,300
New Mexico	63,500	56,184	46.200
New York	395,644	435,162	373,050
North Carolina	136,605	108,520	106,200
North Dakota	-0-	-0-	-0-
Ohio	113,171	65,378	73,200
Oklahoma	-0-	-0-	34,300
Oregon	80,971	92,032	53,900
Pennsylvania	298,549	268,230	272,100
Rhode Island	-0-	-0-	-0-
South Carolina	-0-	-0-	-0-
South Dakota	20,000	21,000	24,400
Tennessee	51,500	34,072	-0-
Texas	245,830	309,638	223,350
Utah	-0-	-0-	-0-
Vermont	-0-	-0-	-0-
Virginia	30,000	66,024	145,270
Washington	142,900	89,524	63,450
West Virginia	56,620	50,008	41,600
Wisconsin	-0-	47,612	14,800
Wyoming	-0-	-0-	-0-
Puerto Rico	32,500	51,016	31,200
Virgin Islands	-0-	-0-	28,000

Source: Department of HEW, Office of Education, Bureau of Postsecondary Education.

LAW SCHOOL CLINICAL EXPERIENCE PROGRAMS

Description of Program:

The Law School Clinical Experience program[1] provides support to accredited law schools to establish clinical programs intended to give law students experience in the preparation and trial of cases. Grants to or contracts with the participating law school may not exceed 90 percent of the cost of establishing or expanding programs.

Eligibility:

The costs of programs may include expenses for planning, training of faculty members and salary for additional faculty members, travel expenses for faculty and students, stipends, and equipment and library resources. Accredited law schools are eligible and no law school may receive more than $75,000 in any fiscal year for this program.

Federal Funding:

Federal funding for the Law School Clinical Experience program, 1977-1979.

Year	Appropriations
1977	$ -0-
1978	1,000,000
1979	$ -0-[2]

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[1] Authorized by Title XI of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

[2] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

STATE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSIONS

Description of Program:

The goal of the State Postsecondary Education Commissions program[1] is to encourage improved statewide coordination of higher education planning and functions. Specific program objectives include: (1) the establishment of State Postsecondary Education Commissions which are "broadly and equitably representative of the general public and public and private postsecondary education in the State including community colleges, junior colleges, postsecondary vocational schools, area vocational schools, technical institutes, four-year institutions of higher education and branches thereof" and (2) an expansion in the scope of the studies and planning through comprehensive inventories of all public and private educational resources in the state, including planning necessary for such resources to be better coordinated, improved, expanded, or altered so that all persons within the State who desire, and can benefit from, postsecondary education may have an opportunity to do so.[2]

These Commissions are popularly called 1202 Commissions in reference to the section of the law authorizing them.

Eligibility:

Determination of 1202 Commission eligiblity for receipt of planning funds has been based upon a review of state-provided information demonstrating how the Commission has met the requirements of Section

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[1] Authorized by Title XII of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

[2] U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Office of Education; Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation, Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U. S. Office of Education (Washington, D. C., G. P. O., 1976), p. 295.

1202. Such information must include: (1) a letter, signed by the Governor, explaining how the membership of the State Commission meets and will continue to meet the "broadly and equitably representative" requirements of Section 1202; (2) an indication of the manner in which the 1202 Commission was established; (3) an indication of which, if any, of the Titles I, VI-A, and VII-A programs have been assigned to the commission; and (4) other information regarding various particulars of the commission. After these steps have been completed to establish the Commission, a state may receive funding by applying for a grant.[3]

Funding History:

Federal Funding for State Postsecondary Education Commissions
1973-1979

Year	Appropriation
1973	$3,000,000
1974	3,000,000
1975	3,000,000
1976	3,500,000[4]
1977	3,500,000
1978	3,500,000
1979	$ 0[5]

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[3] Ibid., p. 296.

[4] Ibid., p. 295.

[5] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

Description of Program:

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education[1] seeks to encourage reform, improvement and innovation in postsecondary education. The Fund is a separate organizational unit within the Department of H.E.W., under the general supervision of the Assistant Secretary of Education. The Director and staff of the Fund are responsive to a fifteen-member, Secretarially-appointed Board of Advisors which is authorized to recommend policy priorities for the Fund, and to review grants and contracts. The authorizing legislation identifies eight purposes for which grants and contracts are awarded.[2] While some funding has been targeted to specific issue areas, the majority of the Fund's resources each year are allocated through its broad Comprehensive Program competition to which applicants are invited to submit proposals related to any or all of the purposes for which the Fund can make awards.[3]

Eligibility:

The Fund provides assistance to postsecondary educational institutions and agencies, including not only colleges and universities but also private trade, technical and business schools; counseling, referral, and testing agencies; professional associations; state educational agencies; new as well as established educational institutions; student organizations and other educational agencies.[4]

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[1] Authorized by the Education Amendments of 1972.

[2] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Education Division; Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education; Program Information and Application Procedures: Fiscal Year 1978 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1977), pp. 1-2.

[3] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Education Division; Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education; Resources for Change: A Guide to Projects, 1976-1977, p. iv.

Funding History:

Federal Funding of the Fund for the Improvement
of Postsecondary Education, 1973-1979[5]

Year	Appropriation
1973	$10,000,000
1974	10,000,000
1975	11,500,000
1976	11,500,000
1977	11,500,000
1978	12,000,000
1979	$14,500,000[6]

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[4] Ibid.

[5] Information from René F. Cárdenas, Program Officer; Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education.

[6] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education
Obligations by Institutional Type and Control, 1977

Type of Institution	$ Amount	% of Total Amt.
Public		
Ph.D. Granting	$1,865,453	16%
Four-Year	1,252,330	11
Two-Year	986,493	9
Independent		
Ph.D. Granting	912,612	8
Four-Year	1,281,842	11
Two-Year	124,748	1
Business/Industry	211,246	2
Public Educational Agency	244,771	2
Community Based Organization	1,049,853	9
Educational Organization	1,241,611	11
Consortium	707,082	6
Educational Association	906,944	8
Other	715,015	6
TOTAL	$11,500,000	100%

Source: Data from René F. Cárdenas, Program Officer; Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education.

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education Obligations by State, 1973-1977

State	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Alabama	$ 212,502	$ 252,526	$ 282,763	$ 360,855	$ 363,772
Alaska	171,134	182,360	74,787	-0-	-0-
Arizona	98,979	50,032	-0-	-0-	43,373
Arkansas	60,325	83,973	79,503	18,248	-0-
California	386,119	1,223,326	1,317,719	1,051,136	1,081,479
Colorado	-0-	28,435	172,644	188,305	92,393
Connecticut	200,000	130,000	292,272	153,780	188,616
Delaware	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
District of Columbia	843,880	894,968	1,005,273	902,009	833,451
Florida	49,386	300,430	238,797	65,193	140,134
Georgia	45,999	52,335	105,074	12,658	109,980
Hawaii	-0-	31,150	-0-	46,500	30,135
Idaho	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Illinois	189,164	377,448	525,953	512,029	454,864
Indiana	104,876	39,341	122,764	186,956	212,613
Iowa	-0-	-0-	209,109	447,986	316,121
Kansas	618,153	114,639	118,536	152,422	66,000
Kentucky	-0-	-0-	79,561	176,070	121,324
Louisiana	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	111,194
Maine	-0-	63,342	38,025	30,140	42,973
Maryland	-0-	51,700	-0-	49,831	-0-
Massachusetts	555,534	715,697	695,880	899,373	1,064,875
Michigan	330,206	350,025	259,819	350,377	431,781
Minnesota	543,596	144,153	103,987	379,268	461,738
Mississippi	-0-	37,104	127,341	87,495	45,250
Missouri	49,700	86,800	-0-	88,751	160,953
Montana	182,318	283,283	94,303	-0-	-0-
Nebraska	157,320	72,996	46,000	66,180	139,485
Nevada	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
New Hampshire	97,331	136,226	132,344	43,585	64,000
New Jersey	412,349	158,054	272,268	397,757	114,133
New Mexico	27,115	30,379	-0-	-0-	-0-
New York	1,014,511	1,079,427	1,920,349	2,198,540	2,757,841
North Carolina	49,000	288,808	284,068	98,808	31,157
North Dakota	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Ohio	833,797	617,129	685,396	228,906	179,096
Oklahoma	83,404	133,187	94,836	96,237	94,273
Oregon	188,504	210,972	126,042	183,608	161,111
Pennsylvania	234,708	282,873	470,122	252,214	376,987
Rhode Island	34,279	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
South Carolina	-0-	47,900	49,229	129,720	72,876

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education Obligations by State, 1973-1977 (continued)

State	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
South Dakota	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ 30,000	$ 45,019
Tennessee	203,880	254,310	243,411	90,700	53,911
Texas	192,027	274,929	340,918	253,643	55,096
Utah	-0-	43,616	154,620	89,379	-00
Vermont	750,834	-0-	64,155	170,506	232,140
Virginia	-0-	60,000	116,532	54,200	66,000
Washington	218,204	456,384	295,725	400,000	376,974
West Virginia	-0-	-0-	-0-	157,112	155,526
Wisconsin	96,856	247,916	256,767	363,324	126,917
Wyoming	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Puerto Rico	50,000	-0-	-0-	35,987	27,439
Total	$9,285,990	$9,888,173	$11,496,892	$11,499,788	$11,503,000

Source: Data from Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education; State List of Proposals Funded.

LANGUAGE TRAINING AND AREA STUDIES

Description of Program:

The Language Training and Area Studies programs[1] funded under this appropriation have four major purposes:

1) increase the number of trained specialists in foreign language, area studies, and world affairs;
2) provide in-service training to upgrade and update the skills of existing specialists in foreign language, area studies, and world affairs;
3) produce new knowledge about other nations and cultures, particularly those of non-Western world; and
4) develop improved curricula in foreign languages, area studies, and world affairs.

Program assistance includes institutional development, fellowship support, and research in foreign language, area studies, world affairs, and intercultural understanding.

Eligibility:

Grants and contracts can be made to U. S. education institutions, organizations, and individuals for activities conducted primarily in the United States. Grants or contracts for graduate and undergraduate centers may cover all or part of the cost of the establishment or operation of a center or program. Under certain conditions individuals may receive stipends for advanced training in any center or under any program receiving federal financial assistance under this title. Also contracts can be made for the development or improvement of curricula, teaching methods and materials, and teacher training.[2]

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[1] Authorized by Title VI of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, as amended.

[2] U. S. Dept. of HEW, Office of Education; Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation; Annual Evaluation Report on Programs Administered by the U. S. Office of Education (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), pp. 299-300.

Funding History:

Federal Funding of Language Training and Area Studies Programs[3]
1973-1979

Year	Appropriation
1973	$12,500,000
1974	11,333,000
1975	11,300,000
1976	13,300,000
1977	14,650,000[4]
1978	15,000,000[5]
1979	$15,000,000

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[3] Ibid., p. 299.

[4] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Education Budget.

[5] Ibid.

Obligations for Language Training and Area Studies by Fiscal Year and State[6]

	1974	1975	1976
TOTALS	$11,284,657	$11,263,525	$13,276,325
Alabama	-0-	-0-	-0-
Alaska	40,653	-0-	-0-
Arizona	11,017	53,330	176,724
Arkansas	-0-	7,950	-0-
California	1,446,285	1,440,430	1,647,431
Colorado	124,787	182,790	189,635
Connecticut	378,150	371,346	460,980
Delaware	-0-	-0-	-0-
District of Columbia	132,659	264,961	327,298
Florida	171,651	121,956	238,806
Georgia	25,869	27,000	28,490
Hawaii	123,576	145,315	247,696
Idaho	-0-	-0-	-0-
Illinois	1,155,748	1,110,597	1,400,402
Indiana	596,367	586,274	626,209
Iowa	66,288	27,292	77,959
Kansas	61,286	147,757	206,300
Kentucky	27,916	-0-	36,113
Louisiana	85,295	84,460	98,210
Maine	-0-	-0-	-0-
Maryland	78,896	77,819	59,012
Massachusetts	623,469	631,602	759,365
Michigan	840,137	863,832	949,968
Minnesota	227,918	160,523	26,632
Mississippi	-0-	-0-	-0-
Missouri	102,643	168,275	130,835
Montana	30,000	26,315	-0-
Nebraska	-0-	28,000	120,273
Nevada	-0-	-0-	-0-
New Hampshire	38,5 0	-0-	-0-
New Jersey	379,297	378,883	290,172
New Mexico	85,500	87,052	12,852
New York	1,408,704	1,262,246	1,542,252
North Carolina	186,151	274,172	315,180
North Dakota	-0-	-0-	-0-
Ohio	433,369	281,178	406,400
Oklahoma	64,288	29,417	-0-
Oregon	-0-	80,762	100,000
Pennsylvania	622,109	673,284	669,006
Rhode Island	33,900	28,838	49,500
South Carolina	-0-	-0-	-0-
South Dakota	-0-	-0-	-0-
Tennessee	20,972	32,454	39,551
Texas	174,150	163,761	292,863
Utah	56,488	94,155	155,212
Vermont	30,000	69,017	79,000
Virginia	144,791	113,421	234,459
Washington	533,359	563 604	583,473
West Virginia	-0-	-0-	-0-
Wisconsin	675,976	603,457	668,107
Wyoming	-0-	-0-	-0-

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[6] Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Office of Education; Bureau of Postsecondary Education; Factbook (Washington, D. C.: G. P. O., 1976) pp. 134-161.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION - CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Description of Program:

The Curriculum Development Program[1] provides for the development, testing, and dissemination of vocational education curriculum materials for use in teaching occupational subjects, including those covering new and changing occupational fields. Curriculum materials are also provided for vocational teacher education. The program also provides for: developing standards for curriculum development in all occupational fields; coordinating the efforts of the states with respect to curriculum development and management; surveying curriculum materials produced by other agencies; evaluating vocational-technical education curriculum materials; and training personnel in curriculum development.[2]

Eligibility:

Part I of the Act authorizes grants to or contracts with colleges and universities, state boards, and other public or nonprofit private agencies and institutions for curriculum development in vocational and technical education. No matching funds are required.[3]

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[1] Authorized by the Vocational Education Act of 1953, as amended, Part I, 1968; as amended by PL 94-482.

[2] U.S. Department of HEW, Office of Education; Office of Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation, Annual Evaluation Report of Programs Administered by the U.S. Office of Education (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1976), p. 416.

[3] Ibid.

Funding History:

Funding History of Vocational Education
Curriculum Development, 1973-1977

Year	Appropriation
1973	$6,000,000[4]
1974	4,000,000
1975	1,000,000
1976	1,000,000
1977	1,000,000

Note: In 1978 funds for this program were included with "Programs of National Significance" under Occupational, Vocational, and Adult Education, Office of Education (Fiscal Year 1976), p. 416.

Note: According to the Office of Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation in the Office of Education, the relative amount for curriculum development will be the same.

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[4] Two million dollars were impounded in FY 1973 and released in 1974.

CAPITATION GRANTS TO SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE, OSTEOPATHY, DENTISTRY, OPTOMETRY, PHARMACY, PODIATRY, and VETERINARY

Description of Program:

Capitation Grants are formula grants allocated to accredited schools of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, optometry, pharmacy, podiatry, and veterinary medicine.[1] Funds are provided for "educational purposes" of their programs which may include payment of faculty, certain overload expenses, certain library expenses and the like. Funds may not be used for student assistant programs or new construction.

Eligibility:

The formula for the allotment of funds takes in a number of considerations such as enrollment, number of first, second, third, and fourth year students, the variety of programs offered and other factors.

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[1] Authorized by Section 770 of the Public Health Service Act of 1973, as amended.

Funding History:

Federal Funding of
Capitation Grants Program[2]

Year	Appropriations
1974	$185,538,000
1975	150,000,000
1976	101,100,000
1977	117,909,000
1978 (est.)	120,100,000
1979	$ 96,080,000[3]

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[2] Brenda Selser, Budget Office, Bureau of Health Manpower, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

[3] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Budget.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Description of Program:

The National Endowment for the Arts[1] was conceived as a catalyst to increase opportunities for artists and to strengthen the involvement of private citizens, public and private organizations, states and communities, in the arts. The federal role is to respond to the needs of the field, not to direct or interfere in the creative activities of individual artists or cultural organizations. The Endowment has developed its programs to achieve three goals:

(1) Availability of the Arts: to promote broad dissemination of cultural resources of the highest quality across the land;

(2) Cultural Resources Development: to assist our cultural institutions to provide greater public service and to improve artistic and administrative standards;

(3) Advancement of our Cultural Legacy: to support creativity among our most gifted artists, encourage the preservation of our cultural heritage, and enhance the quality of life of our nation.[2]

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[1] Authorized by the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 as amended.

[2] National Endowment for the Arts 1976 Annual Report, p. 6.

Eligibility:

The Endowment awards a limited number of non-matching fellowships to professional artists of exceptional talent ot enable them to set aside time to work and advance their careers. Presently, fellowships are available for architects, art critics, artists, choreographers, composers and librettists, craftsmen, designers, jazz/folk/ethnic musicians, filmmakers, museum profesionnals, opera singers and compoers, photographers, and creative writers.

The Endowment also awards matching grants to organizations for arts projects. To be eligible, organizations must have obtained tax-exempt status and condust their operations in accordance with the requirements of Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended. These organizations must compensate all professional performers and supporting personnel at levels outlined by the Endowment.[3]

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[3] National Endowment for the Arts Guide to Programs, 1977-1978 p.3.

Funding History:

In addition to definite program appropriations, the Endowment has legislative authority to match private, unrestricted gifts with Treasury funds.

Federal Funding of the National Endowment for the Arts
1974-1978[4]

Year	Appropriation			
	Definite Program Funds	Matching Funds	Challenge Grants	Total
1974	$54,725,000	$6,500,000	0	$ 60,775,000
1975	57,250,000	7,500,000	0	74,750,000
1976	74,500,000	7,500,000	0	82,000,000
1977	77,500,000	7,500,000	9,000,000	94,000,000
1978	89,100,000	7,500,000	18,000,000	123,500,000[5]
1979				$149,660,000[6]

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[4] National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, History of Authorizations and Appropriations through FY 78 (July, 1977).

[5] This figure includes $8,900,000 in administrative funds. Prior to 1978, administrative funds for the National Endowment of the Arts were combined with the administrative funds for the National Endowment of the Humanities.

[6] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Budget for the National Endowment of the Arts.

Obligations for Natinal Endowment for the Arts Funds by Program Area, 1975-1976

Project Area	Obligation	
	1975	1976
Architecture	$ 2,652,417	$ 3,618,853
Dance	6,126,540	5,612,687
Education	4,753,639	4,543,970
Expansion Arts	5,697,759	5,373,973
Federal-State Partnership	14,669,527	15,640,694
Literature	1,746,778	2,130,857
Museums	10,836,336	11,460,099
Music	14,894,833	17,249,296
Public Media	5,422,929	9,312,374
Special Projects	3,493,696	5,390,214
Theatre	6,371,815	6,346,890
Visual Arts	3,198,856	3,588,955
Program Development and Evaluation	1,783,865	2,357,960
Miscellaneous	16,458	19,881
Total	$81,665,448	$92,646,702

Source: 1975 data from National Endowment for the Arts Annual Report 1975, p. 110. 1976 data from National Endowment for the Arts Annual Report 1976, p. 150.

Obligations for National Endowment for the Arts Funds by Goal (note: description of program) 1975-1976

Endowment Goal	Obligation	
	1975	1976
Goal I	$37,638,144	$42,867,951
Goal II	21,004,021	24,485,273
Goal III	21,218,801	22,912,034
Program Development and Evaluation	1,783,865	2,357,960
Miscellaneous	20,617	23,484
Total	$81,665,448	$92,646,702

Source: 1975 data from National Endowment for the Arts Annual Report 1975, p. 110. 1976 data from National Endowment for the Arts Annual Report 1976, p. 150.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Description of Program:

The basic purpose of the National Endowment for the Humanities[1] is to assist and compliment the efforts of the states and localities, of the public and private sectors, in promoting the humanities and broad public use of them. The Endowment promotes the understanding and use of humanitic knowledge. The 1976 reauthorizing legislation resulted in the establishment of a new Challenge Grant Program designed to help humanistic institutions generate the new and continuing non-federal support needed to help them remain in existence and to improve their future fiscal outlook. The program will provide one federal dollar for every three dollars raised by an institution.[2]

Eligibility:

The Endowment supports both individual humanists and non-profit institutions and organizations. These institutions include universities; two and four-year colleges; elementary and secondary schools; educational, cultural, and community groups; libraries; radio and television stations; museums; public agencies; and historical societies. Grants are awarded competively on individual merit.[3]

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[1] Authorized by the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 as amended.

[2] National Endowment for the Humanities, Eleventh Annual Report, pp. 2-5, 63.

[3] Ibid., pp. 3-4.

Funding History:

In addition to definite appropriated program funds, The Endowment has legislative authority to match private, unrestricted gifts with Treasury funds.

Federal Funding of the National Endowment for the Humanities, 1974-1978[4]

Year	Appropriation			
	Definite Program Funds	Matching Funds	Challenge Grants	Total
1974	$44,500,000	$6,500,000	$ 0	$51,000,000
1975	67,250,000	6,500,000	0	73,750,000
1976	72,000,000	7,500,000	0	79,500,000
1977	77,500,000	7,000,000	9,000,000	93,500,000
1978	87,800,000	7,500,000	17,500,000	121,000,000[5]
1979				$145,600,000[6]

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[4] National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, *History of Authorizations and Appropriations through FY 78* (July, 1977).

[5] This figure includes $8,200,000 in administrative funds. Prior to 1978, administrative funds for the National Endowment for the Humanities were combined with the funds for the National Endowment for the Arts.

[6] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Budget for The National Endowment of the Humanities.

Summary of Grants and Awards
National Endowment of the Humanities
1976

Programs	Number of Awards	Total
PUBLIC PROGRAMS	269	$31,195,516
State-based programs	84	18,992,854
Media grants	64	6,336,429
Museums & historical organizations	100	4,416,220
Program development	21	1,450,013
EDUCATION PROGRAMS	277	$20,048,295
Institutional grants	171	8,413,752
Consultants	(99)	(369,504)
Pilot	(34)	(1,275,059)
Development	(38)	(6,769,189)
Projects	103	10,616,281
Higher education	(43)	(2,580,475)
Humanities institutes	(22)	(1,966,245)
Elementary and secondary	(38)	(6,069,561)
Cultural institutions	3	1,018,262
FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS	694	$11,656,465
Residential programs		
College teachers	1974	2,976,817
Summer seminars	78	3,228,992
Professions	16	1,410,995
Centers for advanced study	11	628,000
Independent study programs		
Independent	184	2,949,661
Summer stipends	231	462,000
RESEARCH GRANTS PROGRAMS	296	$18,558,133
General research	105	5,085,911
Research materials	126	7,845,031
Centers of research	58	5,239,824
Bicentennial state histories	1	146,176
International bicentennial conferences	6	241,190
TOTAL	1,536	$81,458,409

Source: National Endowment for the Humanities, Eleventh Annual Report, p. 67.

THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Description of Program:

The National Science Foundation[1] supports scientific research and education projects in the mathematical, physical, environmental, biological, social behavioral, and engineering sciences. It does not support projects in clinical medicine, the arts and humanities, business areas, or social work.

While the Foundation supports research at industrial or commercial organizations, its emphasis (approximately 80 percent of total funding)[2] remains on maintaining a strong national basic research capability, particularly in academic institutions, and on the improvement of science education.

Generally, awards are made in response to both solicited and unsolicited proposals. Normally, awards resulting from unsolicited research proposals are made on a cost-sharing or jointly funded basis, while those from solicited proposals may provide for payment of full costs.

Several different programs of research support corresponding to several legislatively assigned objectives are administered and include:

(1) Mathematical and Physical Sciences, and Engineering; Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences;

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[1] Authorized by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

[2] Thomas Ryan, Budget Office, National Science Foundation.

(2) Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth, and Ocean Sciences;

(3) Science Education;

(4) Applied Science and Research Applications (ASRA); and

(5) Scientific, Technological, and International Affairs.[3]

Funding History:

Funding History of the National Science Foundation
1975-1979[4]

Year	Appropriations
1975	$693,200,000
1976	724,400,000
1977	791,800,000
1978	864,900,000
1979	$940,900,000[5]

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[3] National Science Foundation, Guide to Programs Fiscal Year 1978 (NSF 77-33).

[4] National Science Foundation, Budget in Brief (Fiscal Years 1977, 1978, 1979).

[5] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Budget for the National Science Foundation.

National Science Foundation
Program Budget Summary

Budget Activity	Year				
	1975	1976	1977	Current Plan 1978	Proposed 1979[6]
Mathematical and Physical Sciences and Engineering	$180,900,000	$192,300,000	$224,400,000	$246,000,000	$268,300,000
Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth & Ocean Sciences	184,100,000	171,000,000	188,200,000	210,100,000	227,300,000
Science Education	74,000,000	62,500,000	74,300,000	74,000,000	77,600,000
Applied Science and Research Applications	83,600,000	72,000,000	62,358,910	57,903,261	73,900,000
Basic Research Stability Grants	-0-	-0-	-0-	4,500,000	-0-
U.S. Antarctic Program	---	48,600,000	45,300,000	48,200,000	50,700,000
Scientific, Technological and International Affairs	24,900,000	22,410,000	20,700,000	24,600,000	24,300,000
TOTAL	$547,500,000	$568,810,000	$613,258,910	$665,303,261	$722,100,000

Source: National Science Foundation, Budget in Brief (Fiscal Years 1977, 1978, 1979).

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[6] Carter's Fiscal Year 1979 Budget for the National Science Foundation.

National Science Foundation Science Education
Summary of Obligations by Subactivity

Subactivity	Year			
	1976	1977	Current Plan 1978	Proposed 1979[7]
Science Education Resources Improvement	$24,324,332	$28,196,055	$28,156,000	$29,700,000
Scientific Manpower Improvement	24,882,137	30,912,605	32,221,397	29,800,000
Science Education Development and Research	10,932,128	11,066,833	8,193,000	11,700,000
Science and Society	2,342,083	4,088,062	5,388,000	6,400,000
TOTAL	$74,263,555	$74,263,555	$73,958,397	$77,600,000

Source: National Science Foundation, Budget in Brief (Fiscal Years 1978, 1979).

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[7] Carter's Fiscal 1979 Budget for the National Science Foundation.

National Science Foundation
Olbigations to Universities and Colleges, by Highest Degree Granted in the Sciences and Engineering and Type of Control

Highest Degree Granted by Type of Control	Fiscal Year 1975 Amount	% of Total Amount	Fiscal Year 1976*	% of Total Amount
Total, All Degree Levels				
All Institutions	$490,513,000	100.0	$611,836,000	100.0
Public	283,418,000	58.0	353,129,000	58.0
Independent	207,095,000	42.0	258,707,000	42.0
Doctorate				
All Institutions	$470,297,000	100.0	$589,074,000	100.0
Public	270,753,000	58.0	341,069,000	58.0
Independent	199,544,000	42.0	248,005,000	42.0
Master's				
All Institutions	$ 9,005,000	100.0	$ 9,700,000	100.0
Public	7,283,000	81.0	7,008,000	72.0
Independent	1,722,000	19.0	2,692,000	28.0
Bachelor's				
All Institutions	$ 8,204,000	100.0	$ 8,682,000	100.0
Public	2,929,000	36.0	2,268,000	26.0
Independent	5,275,000	64.0	6,414,000	74.0
No Science Degrees Granted				
All Institutions	$ 3,007,000	100.0	$ 4,380,00	100.0
Public	2,453,000	82.0	2,784,000	64.0
Independent	854,000	18.0	1,596.00	36.0

Source: National Science Foundation, Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Selected Nonprofit Institutions, Fiscal Year 1975, Detailed Statistical Tables, Appendix B.

EVALUATION SHEET
for
Descriptions of Federal Student
Assistance and Categorical Programs

1. This document is useful at my ☐ institution/ ☐ state association as:

Yes No
☐ ☐ a. a quick description to federal programs
☐ ☐ b. for information useful for public policy decisions
c. other; specify

2. ☐ ☐ The format used in these descriptions is concise and easy to read.

If no, how would you like to see the information presented:

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3. ☐ ☐ Is the list of programs adequate?

If not, which programs would you add or delete?

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